The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,088—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0.
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,030 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on MONDAY, 11th July, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 8th July, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd July, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. MERKARA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 20th July, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Merkara from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th July, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s.s. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	2,012	280	26th July.
s.s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Corfu (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. DOUCICH, 1,927 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 15th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	27th Aug.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	17th Sept.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	1st Oct.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. ARMENIA	G. H. Read	3,500	700	8th July.
s.s. INDIA	J. Jamieson	2,500	500	13th Aug.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	12th July
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th „
s. DECCAN	3129	550	W. B. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	15th July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st July, 1881.

TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO.

PER S. S. LOCH RANNOCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CARGO of the above Steamer is now being landed at the Town Customs Warehouse and will be surveyed as landed. Consignees are requested to produce their BILLS of LADING, pay the deposit in respect of the General Average and TAKE DELIVERY of their goods forthwith. Such portion of the Cargo as is not taken delivery of on or before the 9th instant will be sold by public auction without further notice on account and at the risk of those concerned.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners s.s. Loch Rannoch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

A NOVELTY IN BILLIARD BALLS.

WE have received for sale a trial consignment of PATENT COMPOSITION Billiard Balls especially suited for India and other hot climates. These balls are very durable and elegant; they turn down like Ivory and can be easily adjusted.

Billiard Balls, size 2 1/16 in.	3 in a set, at	Rs. 24 per set.
Pool Balls	„ 12 „	„ 96 „
Pyramid Balls	„ 16 „	„ 128 „

Also a small lot of Ivory balls 16 in. set, so arranged that they may be used either for Pool or Pyramid. Price, Rs. 240 per set.

WARDEN & Co.

35, Meadow Street, Fort.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

TO MERCHANTS, SOLICITORS AND OTHERS REQUIRING COMMODIOUS PREMISES IN THE FORT.

TO BE LET FROM THE 1ST PROXIMO,

THE Larger portion of the TOP-FLOOR of TREACHER and Co.'s (Limited) BUILDING, Rampart Row. Apply to the Company's MANAGER, Byculla.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

Californian Apples	Per tin	Rs. 0	10
Californian Apricots	„	1	4
Californian Grapes	„	1	4
Californian Peaches	„	1	4
Californian Pears	„	1	4
Californian Plums	„	1	4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SUTTON'S

HOME-GROWN FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

JUST imported Overland in fancy air-tight tin cases. These have been packed by a process specially purposed to preserve the power of germination.

FLOWER SEEDS.

A tin containing twelve packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.	Nasturtium.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Aster, &c., &c.

Cash Rs. 4.

A tin containing eighteen packets, including the following varieties:—

Portulaca.	Linum.	Zinnia.
Sweet Pea.	Nasturtium.	Pansy.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Aster, &c., &c.

Cash Rs. 5-12.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin containing twenty-four packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.	Celery.	Mustard.
Beet.	Cauliflower.	Onion.
Broccoli.	Cress.	Parsley.
Cabbage.	Carrot, 2 sorts.	Peas, 3 sorts.
Cucumber.	Lettuce.	Radish, 2 sorts.
	Turnip, &c., &c.	

Cash Rs. 4.

A tin containing forty packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans, French.	Celery.	Parsley.
Beet.	Cress.	Peas, 4 sorts.
Borecole or Kale	Cucumber.	Radish, 2 sorts.
Broccoli, 2 sorts.	Kohl Rabi.	Spinach.
Cabbage, 2 sorts.	Leek.	Turnip, 2 sorts.
Cabbage, Savoy.	Lettuce, 2 sorts.	Vegetable Marrow, &c., &c.
Carrot, 3 sorts.	Mustard.	&c.
Cauliflower.	Onion, 2 sorts.	

Cash Rs. 8.

An assortment of the most useful GARDEN TOOLS, For use in the Flower or Kitchen Garden.

Special Agents for Messrs. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co. are now able to turn out these Beverages in a state of perfection which CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

Their new Factory, of which inspection is invited, embraces Filtering Arrangements which are absolutely Perfect, a thorough treatment with Charcoal depriving the filtered water of ALBUMENOID NITROGEN and all other unwholesome impurities. The whole being open as day to light and ventilation.

D. S. KEMP & Co. invite comparison of the following Waters with those of any other Maker whatever:—

	Per doz.
Soda Water (5 grains Bicarbonate per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Aerated Water	„ 0 12
Tonic Water (Quinine & Bigarade Orange Blossom)	„ 1 0
Aromatic Ginger Ale (incomparable)	„ 1 8
Lemonade	„ 1 0
Gingerade	„ 1 0
Potash Water (British Pharmacopœa)	„ 0 12
Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœa)	„ 1 0
Lithia Water (British Pharmacopœa)	„ 1 8
Seltzer Water	„ 1 0
Bottles charged extra	„ 2 0

Preserve the pungency by opening gently and decanting on Ice.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE and MANAGER........Mr. GEO. NORVILLE.

SATURDAY, 9TH JULY, 1881.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF MONS. & MDME. BERGER-DEPLACE. (*Opera Bouffe Artistes*)

Also of

THE CELEBRATED FRENCH GYMNASTS PROFESSOR THU-ZET AND MDME. THU-ZET, AND LA PETITE JEANNE.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or who are indebted to, the estate of the late Brigadier-General J. HUME HENDERSON, Bombay Staff Corps, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month, after which no claims will be admitted.

R. MALLABY, Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Quetta, 28th June, 1881.

SUGAR.—Wanted by a Gentleman, aged 30, who has had 7 years experience in the manufacture (including refining) of sugar and growth of cane, a situation as manager of a sugar concern or one when his former experiences may be of use. Has been employed in Demerara, England, and India. For further particulars apply to "R. G. S.," office of this paper.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine.

The consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Quarts, per dozen	38	0
Pints do.	21	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

MADON'S

PARISIAN HAIR DOUCHE,

A NOURISHING and refreshing preparation, is recommended when the hair is becoming weak from illness, relaxation of the skin, and the bad effects of the climate. It imparts a cooling sensation to the head, promising a luxuriant growth of the hair. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

GENUINE DALMATIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

THIS new preparation is sovereign and effective in destroying Bugs, Fleas in Dogs, Flies, Beetles, Ants, and all other insects. IT IS SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER PREPARATION SOLD AS "INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER."

Per tin Annas 8 and Re. 1.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS *In Re* MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE AND COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B., WITH PLAN OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

CHATEAU BELLEGRAVE.

A FEW cases of exquisite CLARET from this very favoured Property have been received from the proprietor and grower, MR. J. J. BORDES.

It is strongly recommended as an INVALID'S WINE.

Per Dozen Rs. 50.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MILK TESTERS, OR LACTOMETERS,

MAY be relied on for testing the purity of Buffaloes' or Cows' Milk. These afford the only means of detecting and checking the habitual watering of Milk which is carried on by Bazaar Milkmen. They are adjusted to 84 deg. Fahr., and are practically accurate for the Bombay temperature.

TESTER, with TRIAL JAR, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of appetite it is invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

(REGISTERED.)

THE Amenities of State and Private Receptions, Marriage and Nautch Parties, occasions of Intercourse between Castes or Classes, and Social Assemblies generally are much promoted by the expanding and genial influence of this seductive drink.

In Gold Foil Pints.

Dozen Rs. 3. Two Dozen with Case Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PALE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

OUR importations of this Oil cannot be excelled. Norway is now admitted to be the best producing coast in the world, the low temperature there available for extraction, and the celerity with which the process is performed and filtration effected, ensuring absolute freedom from rancidity. We are guaranteed the best Oil of each season.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

Per dozen bottles, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen.			CASH. Per dozen.
17 0	YELLOW SEAL	A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	17 0
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE	A light, natural, unblended Wine.	20 0
23 0	PALE DINNER	An excellent Wine for general use.	23 0
27 0	VINO DE PASTO	A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	27 0
30 0	OLD DRY	Very superior, soft and dry.	30 0
30 0	GOLDEN	A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	30 0
30 0	SUPERIOR FINO	Old, pure, delicate, dry.	30 0
30 0	MANZANILLA	Very dry and pale.	30 0
38 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO	Very old and choice.	38 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Levelling Staves.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Pocket Sextants.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Optical Squares.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Clinometers.	Do. Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Spirit Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pocket Levels.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Pantographs.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Cases of Instruments.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Half Sets.	Drawing Boards.	
Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist do. in pans.	Siberian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Sable do.	Palette Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools or Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Sable ditto.	Bristol Boards.
Moist ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy ...	10	8	10	12
** Stars, pale agreeable flavour...	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, pale, mellow recommended for general consumption ...	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, strongly recommended ...	15	0	15	8

SHERRY.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon ...	8	9	9	0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons ...	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKY IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon ...	8	12	9	0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs ...	172	0	180	0
St. Estephe „ „ ...	216	0	231	0

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOR PRESENTATION.

CLOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WE HAVE IN STOCK A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

to select from, in plain cases, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position, and with or without repeating movement, fitted in strong outer morocco leather case.

With Repeating Movement, striking on Gong		Rs. 188 and 195
Ditto	ditto on Bell	Rs. 125 and 200
Ditto	ditto on Bell with Alarum	Rs. 220

CARRIAGE TIME-PIECES

AS ABOVE

PRICED Rs. 70, 95, 110, *&* 115.

THE NEW NICKEL CARRIAGE TIME-PIECE.

The case manufactured of highly polished nickel, fitted in strong morocco box for travelling, strong 8 day movement, dial 3½ in. diameter.

PRICED RS. 110.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.

In plain case, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance, striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position. Each Clock is fitted in stout morocco case, with glass front, and strap for the hand, so that it may be carried by a Sepoy when on the march.

PRICES IN RICHLY GILT CASES.

The Clock, striking	Rs. 85, 90 and 98
The Time-Piece, not striking	Rs. 55. 68, 72 and 88

IN LACQUERED CASES.

The Clock, striking	Rs. 65 and 95
The Time-Piece	Rs. 44, 50 and 85

HAMILTON & CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

June 10th, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGON, AND KNOWN AS THE MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

Under instructions, from the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 12,956 yards or thereabouts, with the large and pucka built upper-storied bungalow, stabling and outhouses, &c., standing thereon, in the occupation of the Commissioner of Police, and known as the Mazagon Police Office, situate on the west side of a public road leading from the Jail to Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 155, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, Walpacady, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the said public road, on the west partly by the property of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and partly by the property now or formerly belonging to Cursetjee Ardeshir, Esq., on the north by land in the occupation of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and on the south by the property belonging to the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, next, the 9th July, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, superior table ornaments, and flower vases, choice plants, &c., the property of E. M. Walton, Esq.

Catalogues will be ready this afternoon and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite Hamilton's Hotel, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teadwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned solid mahogany square painoforte, rich table or- aments and flower-vases, &c., the property of W. Thacker, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite the Metal Mart, the valuabl and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Son, &c., the property of W. Macdonald, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th July, 1881.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I have stayed at Hamilton's Hotel for the last eight months, and found it most comfortable: the attendance and the table particularly are very good. It is in every respect far and away the best Hotel I have ever known in Bombay.—JOHN RYAN. 13th March, 1881.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

POLO PONIES for sale at Scott & Co.'s Yard, Girgaum. A batch of twelve strong, active, and useful PONIES, all broken to saddle and some to harness. Two well matched pairs amongst the lot.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT (near the General Post Office).—Tiffins, chops, steaks, soups, hot joints, tea, coffee, wines, spirits, ices, &c.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock* of

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

(Special brands, of superb finish, and guaranteed quality.)

MANUFACTURED BY HIM OF TRICHINOPOLY AND DINDIGUL TOBACCOS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	„ 19 0	„ 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 1	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
NONPAREIL	„ 15 0	„ 1 12

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
PRINCIPES	„ 20 0	„ 2 4

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
No. 3	„ 18 0	„ 2 0

DINDIGUL CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS	„ 20 0	„ 2 4

All the above brands are splendidly matured, and fit for immediate smoking.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE SUFFERER'S FRIEND.

HENRY'S "THILUM."

FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

A SPECIFIC for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Sciatica, Stiffneck, Sore Throat, Numbness, Swellings, Weakness, or Pains in, or contraction of, the Joints, Pains in the Back, Bruises, Cramps, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania (one side headache), Brow-Ague, Neuralgia, Pains and Stiffness consequent on shooting, riding, or violent exercise, Pains in the Back and Limbs produced by Dengue and other fevers, and all muscular Pains, &c., also for Mumps, Paralysis, and Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing and Pain or Weight on the Chest, Corns, Boils, Eruptions, Chancre, Piles, &c., &c.

"THILUM" is a certain and speedy cure for Itch, Scorpion sting and Musquito bites.

"THILUM" is a wonderful preventive of musquito or other noxious Insect bites.

Price, Re. 1-4-0. Packing 4 annas. Postage, 4 annas.

N. B.—Postage and packing for 3 pots, the same as for a single pot.

☞ Special rates to missionaries, charitable hospitals and institutions on application *only* to F. H. Bowden, HENRY'S "THILUM" WORKS, Madras.

N.B.—Henry's "Thilum" does not contain a particle of Opium or Mercury in any form, nor indeed any deleterious ingredient. It may safely be used for infants and on the most delicate or broken skin.

TESTIMONIALS.

BLEEDING PILES.—I had the pleasure of giving a pot of "THILUM" to a lady patient for Piles having heard from my Assistant that he had derived great benefit from its use when suffering from bleeding and painful hemorrhoids. It gave him instant relief and finally cured him, and I am happy to say that the remedy has proved equally efficacious in the case of the lady I refer to.

GEO. WILKIE, Medical Practitioner.

Moulmein, 23rd December, 1880.

FOR PAINS IN THE LEGS, BACK, &c.—I consider Henry's "Thilum" one of the best remedies I have ever used. It cures itch as I have proved by trial among the boys and girls of our Mission. After careful trial I can recommend Henry's "Thilum" for pains in the legs, arms, back, sore throat and itch. It is by far the best ointment I have ever used for these diseases.

D. DOWNIE, Missionary Amer. Bap. Teloogoo Mission.

Nellore, 23rd October, 1880.

NEURALGIA.—I thank you very much for the "Thilum," it cured my wife of exceptionally severe Neuralgic pains in the face in less than 10 minutes securing for her perfect rest, prior to its use, long absent.

JOHN BAKER.

Percy Cottage, Teddington, England, 17th March, 1880.

To be had of
F. H. BOWDEN,
Henry's Thilum Works,
MADRAS,
and in BOMBAY of TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., MADON & Co., THOMSON, TAYLOR & Co. and all chemists.

NOTICES.

BHAVNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.
PUBLIC NOTICE.

WITH reference to former telegram, the public are informed that the [illegible] way from WADHWAN JUNCTION [illegible] CLOSED to all Traffic on and after [illegible] further notice.

C. [illegible]
Traffic [illegible]

Ghadechi, 29th June, 1881.

HOWARD'S QUININE [illegible] from the manufacturers in 1 [illegible] Rs. 9 per vial.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT allowed on [illegible] ounces and upwards.

WARDEN [illegible]

5, Meadow Street Fort.

SACCONE'S MANZANILLA SHERRY [illegible]

THIS Fine Wine received direct from [illegible] tar for sale in quarter-casks, and in [illegible] per dozen.

WM. [illegible]

28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

DECAUVILLE'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY and ROLLING STOCK. [illegible] logues, plans and all other particulars apply to

L. SIN[illegible] & Co.
Sole [illegible] for India.

Bombay, 2, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE, OWNER GOING HOME.

1. BAY WALER GELDING, [illegible] height about 15-1, quiet to ride, and a good charger .. [illegible]
2. Bay Beloochee HORSE, 4 years, [illegible] 14-2, quiet to ride .. [illegible]
3. D. B. C. F. EXPRESS RIFLE, by [illegible] bore, in excellent order .. [illegible]

For the horses apply to Captain BUCK[illegible], or to Mr. SCOTT, Veterinary Stables, [illegible]. For the rifle, apply to Messrs. RODDA, Calcutta.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that all CREDITORS of, and CLAIMANTS against, the above Company are hereby requested to SEND in particulars of their DEBTS and CLAIMS *in writing* [illegible] 15th day of July, 1881, to the Liquidators of the [illegible] Company at its registered office, Nos. 17 and 18, [illegible] Row, within the Fort of Bombay. After the expiration of such period the assets of the Company will be DISTRIBUTED amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts or claims of which the Liquidators shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Company, or having property of the Company in their hands, are hereby required to forthwith pay their debts or hand over such property to the Liquitors of the said Company.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1881.

JOHN GORDON,
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS, Liquidators.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS,
No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER [illegible]

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,066,522
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£2,174,302
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,199,008

FIRE.—Property [illegible] every [illegible] insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents,

[illegible], STEWART & Co.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NO MORE DEATHS FROM FEVER.
THE NEW FEBRIFUGE.
POGSON'S ALKALOID FEVER PILLS

HAVE been carefully tried on a large scale in the Poona Municipal and Military [illegible] have been found most successful. [illegible] Chairman, Poona Municipal Committee, [illegible] Pills were given by him with complete [illegible] in an obstinate case of Fever, in which Quinine had failed." (See Poona Reports.) They have as a rule cured "[illegible] Fever," which has hitherto been almost incurable. (See Punjaub Reports).

In the fever-stricken district of Furr[illegible], N. W. Provinces, they have been very extensively [illegible] stated to be "Still better than the Cinchona [illegible] N. W. P. Reports.)

These Pills contain no "mercury" in any [illegible] cure off-hand, without the use of any other [illegible] Sold at Rs. 2-8 per half gross bottles, [illegible] gross bottles.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS FOR THE BOMBAY [illegible]
D. FERNANDES & Co.,
DESPENSING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, [illegible]
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIA[illegible]
SURVEYING AND MATHE[illegible]
INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUIS[illegible]
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOG[illegible]
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOO[illegible]
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXE[illegible]
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPA[illegible]
Opposite Bombay Club.

BERENAG TEA COMP[illegible]
ALMORA, KUMAON.

TO purchase tea direct from the [illegible] turer has been thoroughly proved [illegible] source of Economy. Every Lady in India [illegible] her advantage to deal with the Berenag T[illegible]

RATES FOR 1881.

I will deliver free of all charges at any [illegible] by Parcel Post, provided cash in full is sent [illegible]

		lbs.	Rs.	[illegible]
Orange Pekoe, or Mixture	..	5	7	[illegible]
Pekoe do.	..	5	6	[illegible]
Favourite Blend	..	5	5-8	[illegible]
Pekoe Souchong or Mixture	..	5	4-8	[illegible]
Broken Tea do.	..	5	4	[illegible]

The Teas are packed in strong tin canisters [illegible]

All my Teas I guarantee to be pure and [illegible] and to have been made with every [illegible] European supervision. Favourite Blend I [illegible] commend as a really good every-day Tea.

Give me a trial order, and I shall be [illegible] know you will come again.

J. G. BELLAIRS.
MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL AND INST[illegible] SOCIETY.

THE object of the Society is to [illegible] Female Education, on a thoroughly [illegible] efficient basis.

DAY-SCHOOL.

The Society's Day-School for Girls will be [illegible] Monday, the 4th July. The School-house is [illegible] Dhanjibhai Patalu Lane, Girgaum Back [illegible] School educates up to the Matriculation standard [illegible]

SCALE OF FEES.

Standards I. & II.	Rs. 2 per month for	[illegible]	
III. & IV.	„ 4	„	„
V. & VI.	„ 6	„	„
VII. & VIII.	„ 8	„	„

MUSIC AND DRAWING EXTRA.

Plain and Fancy needle-work carefully taught [illegible]

In the case of more than one member of a Family attending the School, a reduction will be made.

Boys admitted up to nine years of age.

PRIVATE TUITION.

Arrangements are made for providing G[illegible] under proper supervision, for those who wish [illegible] their studies in their own homes.

NORMAL-SCHOOL.

The Society has also a Normal Class for training [illegible] teachers, which can be attended by either boarders [illegible] scholars.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. Dei[illegible] Superintendent, or to the Rev. H. C. Squires [illegible] Secretary.

Girgaum, 30th June, 1881.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF READY-MADE CLOTHES.

WE have just received a splendid assortment of READY-MADE SUITS for gentlemen, boy and children.

These garments are of a variety of sizes and latest fashions, and they are made of the best materials for wear during hot weather, and the sewing is silk-double-stitch.

Having learned by careful study and experience the requirements of the country we have been constantly improving our supplies, and our present stock may correctly be said to approach perfection.

Our new stock comprises the finest SERGE SUITS, light, very superior Cashmere suits, Alpaca and Panama suits which are the coolest materials, and light Diagonals, which are unsurpassed for neatness and durability, beside a large variety of over-coats. Of these our Panama over-coats for wear over the dress-suit are unsurpassable for their lightness and elegance.

S. GREENBLATT & Co.,
No. 25, Meadow Street,
Opposite Treacher's Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 5.

THE telegram received yesterday afternoon, giving the views of the American delegate at the Paris Conference, coupled with Reuter's message delivered this morning giving the basis on which the Bank of England will keep a portion of its reserve in Silver, throws quite a fresh light on the position as compared with the view which had gained credence here. The Bank of England, instead of having been an absolute buyer of Silver and Rupee Paper it appears, simply agrees to keep a proportion of its reserve in Silver, provided France and America are prepared to adopt bi-metallism in its entirety; which brings us back to what has been the main question throughout. If these countries are prepared to take the responsibility on their own shoulders of adopting the free coinage of Silver on the basis of 15½ to 1, we are inclined to think the difficulty would be solved irrespective of the very slight aid which the proposed action of the Bank of England would afford. The attitude of the American representative, however, gives little hope of any such a determined line being adopted, and failing that we very much fear, half measures will prove of little advantage. In the course of a few days we shall probably know for a certainty the decision arrived at, but we must confess the position is much less hopeful in character, than it seemed a day or two ago.

The London quotations for Silver and Rupee paper received through Reuter this morning are at first sight somewhat contradictory in appearance. Bar Silver is quoted at 52⅜d per oz., an advance of ⅛d on yesterdays' top quotation from private sources, whilst 4 per cent. paper is unchanged and 4½ per cents, 2¼ per cent. lower at 93. The discrepancy, however, is, we think, to some extent capable of explanation. Silver is, in a great measure, governed by the tenor of exchange on this side, whilst paper, being more speculative and sensitive, was unduly advanced on Saturday, and was therefore the more liable to a reaction on yesterday's news. Moreover, other securities seem to have evinced a downward tendency at the same time, Consols being quoted ⅛ lower at 101¼, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan also ⅛ down at 103⅞. French Rentes are an exception, being ⅛ higher at 120⅞.

Quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares show an advance of 10s. in Oriental and Mercantile, Chartered and Hongkong being £1 per share higher.

In the Mincing Lane markets yesterday Coffee and Cocoanut-oil were unchanged. Rapeseed comes flat. Linseed and Wheat unaltered.

The Piece-goods market in Manchester is reported on by Reuter in a phrase which has had to be used more than once of late, "firm in tone, but higher prices asked seriously check business." This is confirmed by private advices, the fact being that the jump in exchange brought out a number of buyers, giving the appearance of a demand much more active than really existed. Yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market owing, no doubt, to the same motive cause—the rise in Silver—closed strong for Americans, with an advance of 1-16d. per lb. both on the spot and to arrive, but only firm for Surats on the spot at unchanged prices, whilst easy for arrivals, Good Omra July-August shipment being quoted at 4 15-16d.

Yesterday being Independence Day the American Markets were closed.

EXCHANGE to-day has shown a very decided reaction. Opening at about yesterday's closing figures it was, nevertheless, apparent that a great deal of weakness was about, the banks being on quite the reverse tack from yesterday, all buyers and indifferent sellers. To begin with, demand Bank drafts were quoted at 1s. 8 1-16d., but in an hour's time 1s. 8d. was the best obtainable, and by the middle of the day 1s. 7⅞d. was quoted. In the same way 3 months' Credits opened at 1s. 8 5-16d. receded to 1s. 8¼d., and then went straight down to 1s. 8⅛d., with the possibility of even a shade better being got for an amount. There are, however, so few bills now making that no rate, however tempting, could bring much paper on the market, and we therefore continue to look to Calcutta for guidance. To-day, however, the news thence has not been such as to create any distinct impression here, and we close weak at the following figures :—

Bank Bills on demand	......	1s. 7¼d.	per rupee
Do.	telegraphic ...	1s. 7 27-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,, ..	2·13 to ½.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been as weak to-day as it was firm yesterday. The drop reported in 4½ per cents at home brought out sellers sharp, and throughout the day the disposition has been more to sell than buy. After dropping, however, to Rs. 105 15-16 for Fours and Rs. 113 for Fours-and-a-half, a slightly steadier feeling set in, and although no great amount of business has been done, sellers seem inclined to hold their hands rather at this level.

SHARES have shown a weaker turn all round. Banks are unaltered, but Colaba Land are Rs. 10, Port Canning Rs. 5 lower. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares, although somewhat irregular, generally tend easier to the extent of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 10 higher at Rs. 2,385. Treacher and Co., Limited, have advanced to Rs. 845.

COTTON has again been almost a blank so far as export business is concerned, and prices for the time being are nominally unchanged.

SEEDS AND WHEAT are unaltered in rupee values, and the extent of business doing is very much circumscribed by the rains.

FREIGHTS cannot be said to have undergone any material change. The extent of export business actually passing at the moment is so limited that rates are not practically affected.

PIECE-GOODS show no improvement in the matter of spot business. From the bazaar clearances are insignificant, and with the relapse in exchange, dealers are also holding back somewhat about firm offers for future delivery. Large lines are reported to have been wired home lately without leading to any important results.

COALS occupy the same position; steady to arrive, dull to a degree ready.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	782½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	795
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	25	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	111
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	1,055
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	225

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,000
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	510
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	500
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	450
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	53
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	900
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	100	250
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,925
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	460
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	430
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	310
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	177½
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	1,500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,175
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	495

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	1,300
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	120
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	630
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,840
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	1,125
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,130
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p.s.	830
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	1,030
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p.s.	685
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	370
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	545
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,175
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,150
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p.s.	1,220
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,105
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p.s.	1,120
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,935
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	..	605
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	75	1,645
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p.s.	262½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,325
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p.s.	1,260
Oriental	4,000	625	625	40	857½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	520
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,150
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,215
Soondersdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,105
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	725
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	1,045
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	880

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,010
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	665
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	172 / 162
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,385
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	400
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	1,000
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000A	10	3½	..	3¼
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	815
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	110
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	165
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..	20
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000	25	15	..	15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Saphire, 1,358 tons, Captain A. W. Love, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE barque Nesectan, 935 tons, Captain J. F. Fraundt, which arrived in harbour on the 4th inst. from Moulmein (16th April) brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjaub, 685 tons, Captain H. Macaulay, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Robertson, Lieut.-Col. Moore, Lieut. Peerce, Mr. Hutchins, and 49 deck.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander	From.
4	Punjaub (s)	Macaulay	Bussorah, June 22.
5	H.M.S. Wild Swan	Dacres	Zanzibar, June 20.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander	Destination
5	Coconada (s)	Mitchell	P.G. via Kurrachee.
	Siam (s)	Johnson	Southampton.
	Saphire (s)	Love	Marseilles.

The steamer Avoca to China, was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
2	Navarino (s)	London.
	Kerbela (s)	Calcutta & N. Ports.

DEPARTURE.

July.		
2	Hippolyta	Coast.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cypromene—50 bales cotton, Heerjee Hunsraj.
Parkfield—105 bales cotton, Girdharilal Futtachund.
Speke Hall (s)—190 cwts coir yarn, Jewandass Vulubdass; 1,600 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jaiwat, 4,000 cwts wheat and 2,199½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 360 cwts mussoor dall, Bapoobhoy Cuncul; 2,400 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 400 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 100 bales hemp, Canjee Khuttow; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 11 bales wool, Khimchund Chunchuldass.

FOR LONDON.

Siam (s)—80 bales wool, 212 bales skins, 23 cases leathers, 161 bales tobacco, 518 bags rice, 8,442 slabs tin, 27 chests guttapercha, 12 cases fishmaws, 97 chests indigo and 10 casks shells, the P. and O. Co.
Bretten Hall (s)—210 cwts olibanum, Allana Munjee; 1,200 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Siam (s)—51 packages coffee and 41 packages cinchona, the P. and O. Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Kashgar (s)—715 bales tobacco, the P. and O. Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Storm Queen s—400 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Aliyruza; 400 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jewut.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Hospodar,—720 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kashgar (s)—500 boxes cassia, 40 bales hides, 96 casks oil, and 1,950 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Kashgar (s)—700 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kashgar (s)—338 bags coffee, the P. and O. Co.
Cavalier (s)—700 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Kashgar (s)—1,877 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Camete,—26,714 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Kashgar (s)—4 bundles shawls, the P. and O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Khandalla (s)—110 bales cotton, Bunsidhur Futteychund; 151 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s)—85 bales cotton and 147 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, S. N. Talatee and Co; 8 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 110 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.
Avoca (s)—27 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, J Fazul; 223 bales cotton, Kadarnath Gumbhirchund; 73 bales cotton, Jewanjee Nowrojee; 51 bales cotton, Hormusjee Burjorjee Guzedar; 247 bales cotton, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co 105 bales cotton, M. S. Gubbay and Co; 20 bales twist, Mahamed Oomer and Co; 50 bales twist, Hajee Janmahomed Abdool Khaluck; 30 cwts bysabole, Dattoobhoy Dossa.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 3.

Chambers, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from Australia.
Hodges, 2nd Lieut., 2nd Bombay L. C., on duty, from Poona.
Abud, Lieut., 11th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Noel, Captain, Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Poona.

JULY 4.

Loudon, Major, Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Peshawar.
Macnaghten, Lieut.-Col., 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Justice, Lieut.-Col., 6th Madras Infantry H. C., on leave, from Aurungabad.
Channer, Lieut.-Col., 29th Punjaub Infantry, from leave, from England.
Heyland, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Deesa.
Cadell, Major-Genl., R. E., on duty, from England.
Hatchell, Lieut., Bengal Rifle, from leave, from England.
Mullins, Col., R. E., from leave, from England.
Allsopp, Lieut., R. A., on leave from England.
Ewart, Captain, 78th Highlanders, on leave, from Sitapore.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 24.

Anderson, Surg.-Major, on leave, to Mhow.

JULY 5.

Gellespie, Lieut.-Col., Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of Musketry, on leave, to England.
Williamson, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Dunlop, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to England.
Bittleston, Lieut. R. A., on leave, to England.
Pierce, Col., 16th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.
Price, Major, 9th Bombay N. I., on leave to England.
Caldwell, Surg.-Major, on retirement, to England.
Heaviside, Major, R. E., on leave, to England.
Grant, Major, 78th Highlanders, on leave, to England.
De Vitre, Col., R. A., on leave, to England.
Vallings, Major, 1st Punjaub Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Loudon, Major, Bengal Infantry, on leave, to England.
Heyland, Lieut., R. A., on leave to England.
Ewart, Captain, 78th Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Allsopp, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to England.
McCudden, Captain, 10th Bombay N. I., from leave, to Surat.
Chamer, Lieut.-Col., 29th Punjaub Infantry, on duty, to Agra.
Mallins, Col., R. E., on leave, to Madras.
Hatchell, Lieut.-Col., 60th Rifles, on leave, to Rawal Pindee.
Hume, Major, 11th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, July 5, 1881.

There will be Squad Drill at the Town Hall this (Wednesday), evening at 9 o'clock. The manual, firing and bayonet exercise will be practiced. Arms and accoutrements can be obtained at Head-Quarters and at the Town Hall.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 2.)

Major M. W. Rogers, R.E., Asst. Supt. 1st Grade, Survey of India, having returned from furlough, is appointed to officiate as Depy. Supt. 3rd Grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th June.

The following reversions are made, with effect from the same date :—

Major H. Lees Smith, Offg. Depy. Supt. 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst. Supt. 1st Grade.

Lieut.-Col. E. P. Leach, R.E., V.C., Offg. Asst. Supt. 1st Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst. Supt. 2nd Grade.

Col. J. D. Hall, Comst. Bhopal Batn., is granted ninety days' privilege leave from the date in Aug. on which he may avail himself thereof.

Lieut.-Col. A. Conolly and Major J. H. L. Greenfield, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Cantonment Magte. Deoli, and Office of Sub-Registrar, on the afternoon fo the 4th June.

Major J. H. L. Greenfield, 2nd-in-Comd. Deoli, Irregular Force, to officiate as Cantonment Magte. of Deoli, with effect from the date of taking charge, vice Lieut.-Col. A. Conolly, on privilege leave.

Sub-Condr. J. McClure, Asst. Barrack Master, is granted six months' leave in India on medical certificate.

Lieut. A. L. Mein, R.E., Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, is granted three months' leave to study the Native languages, with effect from 1st July.

Mr. T. Wood, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway to the Punjab Northern State Railway, on special duty.

Mr. M. S. Dooley, Ex. Engr. 3rd Divn, is granted privilege leave for three months, from 1st July.

Mr. H. L. Monk, Ex. Engr., Nari Divn., is granted special leave for three months.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, June 17.)

ADMIRALTY, 15th June, 1881.

Navg. Sub.-Lieut. W. Humphrys has been promoted to the rank of Navg. Lieut. in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 2nd instant.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of the 22nd Feb., 1870, and 29th Nov., 1879—

Lieut. L. W. Mathews has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

ADMIRALTY, 16th June, 1881.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of the 22nd Feb., 1870—

Capt. T. E. Smith has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 15th instant.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, June 17.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 17th June, 1881.

1st Dragoons, Lieut. H. A. Amyatt-Burney to be Capt., vice C. F. Morton, promoted.

Second Lieut. and Adjt. R. Robertson to be Lieut.

Second Lieut. F. L. Swan to be Lieut., vice H. A. Amyatt-Burney.

2nd Dragoons, Lieut. W. H. Hippisley resigns his appointment as Adjt.

6th Dragoons, Capt. G. G. J. Thackeray retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

Capt. J. St. J. Frederick retires from the Service, receiving the value of a Cornetcy.

10th Hussars, Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. Lord Ralph D. Kerr, C. B., having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay.

11th Hussars, Lieut. H. D. Willock to be Capt., vice Bt. Major E. S. Rivett-Carnac, promoted.

14th Hussars, Capt. J. Dennis retires on half-pay.

1st Foot, Capt. H. D. Terry retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

4th Foot, The seconding of Major and Bt.-Lieut.-Col. A. C. Twentyman for service as Comdt. of the Deolali Depôt, and the promotions in that Officer's succession to the ranks of Major, Capt., and Lieut. respectively of Capt. R. A. Knox, Lieut. C. S. Shephard, and Second Lieut. W. L. James are post-dated to 5th Dec., 1880.

10th Foot, Lieut.-Col. F. B. Sandwith retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Col.

14th Foot, Major and Bt.-Lieut.-Col. W. Young retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Col.

18th Foot, Capt. St. G. A. Smith retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

19th Foot, Capt. H. H. F. Pidcock retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

21st Foot, Capt. C. B. Robinson retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

24th Foot, Capt. F. T. Halliday retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy.

25th Foot, Lieut. H. R. Wigram to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. R. J. Romanes, promoted.

55th Foot, Lieut.-Col. G. A. Morgan retires on half-pay pay.

58th Foot, Lieut. (now Capt.) S. J. M. Jopp to be Adjt., vice Lieut. E. D. Sandys, promoted.

66th Foot, Lieut. G. L. Melliss has been appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

Surg.-Major W. Hollyer to be Qr.-mr., vice H. Jones, retired on temporary half-pay.

78th Foot, Lieut. W. de B. Hatton to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. W. B. McDougall, promoted.

87th Foot, Lieut. T. Davison to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. J. L. Stevenson, promoted.

94th Foot, Condr. of Supplies R. Egerton, from the Comst. and Transport Dept., to be Second Lieut. vice F. G. W. Jones, promoted.

Lieut. J. J. F. Hume to be Adjt., vice Lieut. H. A. C. Harrison, killed in action.

98th Foot, Sergt. G. J. T. Webb, from the 32nd Foot, to be Second Lieut., vice W. G. Ley, promoted into the 64th Foot.

100th Foot, Lieut. W. H. Coles to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. A. C. Denison, promoted.

102nd Foot, Major T. B. Turner retires on half-pay.

Lieut. F. L. C. Thomas to be Adjt., vice Lieut. S. G. Bird, promoted.

Rifle Brigade, Capt. J. W., Lord Torphichen retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Lieut. H. P. Burn to be Capt., vice W. R. Kenyon-Slaney, Seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxy. Forces.

Staff, Capt. L. Marshall, 20th Foot, to be a Bgde-Major, vice Capt. and Bt.-Lieut.-Col. F. W. Grenfell, 60th Foot, who has vacated that appointment.

Medical Department, Surgn.-Major W. L. Farmer to be Bgde. Surgn., vice E. L. Lundy, deceased.

Surgn.-Major G. L. Hinde to be Bgde. Surgn., vice W. Haward, granted retired pay.

Surgn. E. A. H. Roe, to be Surgn-Major.

Half-Pay, Capt. and Bt. Lieut-Col. W. Paterson, half-pay, 63rd Foot, Profsr. of Mily. Surveying at the Royal Military College, to be Major.

Capt. and Bt. Major W. F. Thacker, from the 18th Foot, to be Major.

Retired Full-pay, Capt. R. McAlpine, half-pay, late Royal Horse Guards, retires on full-pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Genl. J. C. Innes, Ben. Infy, has been placed on the Retired List, from 30th May, 1881, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 31st Dec 1877.

The undermentioned Officers to be Cols. :—

Lieut.-Col. Lord Ralph, D. Kerr, C.B., 10th Hus.
Lieut.-Col. H. B. Fielden, 6th Foot.

MEMORANDUM.

Major T. B. Turner, half-pay, late 102nd Foot, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

AMERICAN WONDERS! AMERICAN WONDERS!! AMERICAN WONDERS!!!

THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, LONDON, AND MELBOURNE

HAVE just opened a Branch at 27, Meadow, street, Fort, Bombay,

Where a rare Collection of the Latest American Novelties are on view;

Also Duplicates of Exhibits from the Melbourne International Exhibition

Which were awarded First Prizes there, and commanded the Admiration and Patronage of almost all who saw them.

A Visit cannot fail to be
INTERESTING.
NOTE THE ADDRESS,
27, Meadow-street, Fort,
BOMBAY,
Next to English Mail Office.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

NORTH AND SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

AT the request of the General Committee, the undersigned has undertaken to select a Northern Eleven to play the South at Poona early in September next.

Secretaries of all Gymkhanas in Guzerat, Sind, Kutch, Khandeish and Central India are therefore invited to communicate the names of their best cricketers as soon as possible with a brief cricket history of each and an intimation of their willingness to play if called upon.

Old Northerners are particularly requested to assist in reviving this interesting match.

G. E. HANCOCK, Major.
Ra'kote, Kattyawar, 25th June, 1881.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. "AGENTS WANTED."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

KIRKHAM—June 13th, at 5, Paragon Terrace, Cheltenham, the wife of T. B. Kirkham, Esq., Bombay Educational Department, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

EBELING—July 1st, at Tuticorin, the wife of A. F. Ebeling, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LANGLEY—EEDE—June 27th, at the Havelock Chapel, Agra, by the Rev. D. Jones, Walter Angus Langley, to Margaret Edith, daughter of the late John Eede.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1881.

THE London newspapers continue to take interest, but not perhaps interest of the most intelligent kind, in the news that from time to time reaches them more or less directly from Central Asia. More than one English journal has even of late gone so far as to enquire whether we have any policy in Central Asia; the fact being that in connexion with those distant regions England has not one policy, but two policies. But these policies, however, consist in watching, interrogating, and irritating the Russian Government, without making any serious attempt to check its action. The difference between the course adopted towards Russia by Liberals and by Conservatives amounts, it has been said, to this: that the Liberals ask questions and are content with whatever replies may be vouchsafed to them, while the Conservatives go a step farther, and, if the answers they receive do not altogether please them, utter and put on record a formal protest. The amount of correspondence that has been interchanged on the subject of Russia's progress in Central Asia since the famous interview on the subject between Prince Gortschakoff and the late Lord Clarendon is prodigious. Yet no English politician seriously believes that Russia will, at least for a very long time, occupy in Central Asia a position from which to attack us in India. She is constantly, however, improving her position for threatening us; and she will have gained a great point when she has assured herself that in any future war between England and Russia she will be able to make it dangerous for England to withdraw troops from India. The Russian journals have already boasted that when England made a demonstration with Indian troops in the Mediterranean, Russia was able to respond by a counter-demonstration at Kabul; not to speak of a small force which Russia actually sent—perhaps to inspire the Afghans with confidence, perhaps merely for the sake of an experimental march—from Samarcand across the Oxus into Afghan Turkestan. Russia, on her side, has in connection with Central Asian affairs two very distinct lines of policy towards England. She advances constantly, without any reference to the requirements of commerce or of colonization, towards the Afghan frontier—now from the Caspian in the direction of Merv and Herat, now from Tashkend in the direction of Kabul; and she answers all questions put to her on the subject by England in the politest manner, but without the slightest intention of being bound by her replies.

It is sometimes asked in England why Russia is the only Power in whose assurances no faith is to be placed. But there are excellent reasons for withholding confidence from a Government which, especially in regard to Central Asian affairs, has violated its pledged word again and again; so much so, indeed, that it may almost justify its attempts to deceive, by pleading that these attempts are of too transparent a nature not to be taken at once at their proper value. When the Russians occupied Samarcand, they were questioned as to their object in doing so; whereupon they replied that they had entered the place simply as a military measure, and that after making terms with their foe, the Amir of Bokhara, they would retire. As they did nothing of the kind, the English Government found itself obliged either to say nothing at all, or to use such speech as, to possess meaning, could only be followed by action; and the former course was the one it naturally adopted. The same thing happened again, when the Russians were preparing their expedition to Khiva. Count Schouvaloff, charged with the special duty of pacifying, not to say hoodwinking, the English on the subject, gave full information, in accordance, it is said, with the letter of his instructions, to the Foreign Minister, who, thus instructed, declared in the House of Lords that the expedition would consist of only a few hundred troops, that the sole object in despatching it was to liberate the Russians detained in captivity at Khiva, and that as soon as this purpose had been carried out the expedition would retire. The force, however, that was sent against Khiva numbered not a few hundreds, but a few thousands; and though in the end it may be said to have retired, it did not do so without leaving garrisons at strong points, nor without securing a fort which virtually placed the Khivan capital under Russian control. The Russian dominions in Central Asia were at the same time extended to the Oxus, of which the right bank, with its delta up to the Taldyk arm of the river, now belongs to Russia. Khiva, moreover, had to agree to pay Russia upwards of 2,000,000 roubles as an indemnity for the expenses of the war; payment to be made within twenty years, with the addition of five per cent. annual interest on such portion of the contribution as might remain unpaid. The lands acquired under the treaty were moreover converted into a separate district, under the administration of a staff officer invested with the powers of a governor; and this military and political functionary was left in command of two battalions and four sotnias of cossacks, with two detachments of artillery, while the remainder of the troops returned to Tashkend or to Orenburg.

If Russia were questioned less and observed more, our Government would obtain a better knowledge of the movements towards the East, without subjecting itself to the humiliation of having to swallow whatever replies Russia may think fit to offer. If Lord Clarendon had never held a conference with Prince Gortschakoff at Heidelberg; if Sir Douglas Forsyth had never visited St. Petersburg for the purpose of arranging, among other things, the limits of that fantastic "neutral zone,"—about which Prince Gortschakoff is reported to have said that, even if it were established, the advance of Russia could no more be stopped by it than a leak could be stopped by the application of a wafer; if no question whatever had been asked about the Khivan expedition—in which case our Government would have spared itself the necessity of listening to evident untruths; if a like silence had been observed in reference to all Russian expeditions in the direction of Merv, we should have occupied towards Russia, so far as Central Asia is concerned, precisely the position that we occupy now. Russia has not taken one step less in advance from fear of annoying England; and all that has been gained by our perpetual questioning has been a reputation, now well established among the Russians, for uttering meaningless warnings which, it is true, have never yet taken the form of distinct threats. The history of Russian advances in Central Asia, equally with the geographical lines which those advances have taken, shows beyond doubt that the Russians wish to approach India. Similarly, from the time of Peter the Great until now the policy of Russia in South-Eastern Europe is marked clearly by a desire to reach Constantinople. But to entertain an object is one thing, to realize it another; and General Tchernaieff, who is himself, like so many other Russian Generals, credited with a plan for the invasion of India, stated, nevertheless, when he was consulted, eight years ago, at St. Petersburg as to the possible results of the meditated expedition to Khiva, that the relative positions of England and Russia in the East had undergone a complete change, and that instead of England's empire being at the mercy of an attack from Russia or conducted under Russian auspices and leadership, the Russian establishments in Central Asia were entirely at the mercy of England, and by the mere expenditure of a few lakhs of rupees among Turcoman tribes might easily be uprooted. Our policy in Central Asia would, in the event of a war with Russia, be easy enough to determine. It is only in time of peace, and while amicable relations exist between the two countries, that it is difficult to know what to do. Silence, however, is certainly to be recommended when by putting questions we draw upon ourselves assurances which we do not believe, and which we are scarcely expected to believe by those who make them.

MANY people—in widely differing circles—in Bombay will share the regret with which we have heard of the death of Rev. Dr. John Wilson's gifted son, Mr. Andrew Wilson. Mr. Wilson died at Howton Ullswater, where he has been living, in shattered health, for the last five years. His condition during that time has not been alleviated by more than a transient gleam of hope that his health might still be restored, and power and opportunity granted him to do the work he was, in the judgment of all who knew him, well capable of doing; and we can believe that death has taken him away from a prospect of a total failure of health, and an accompanying incapacity for literary work, which had greater terror for him than death could have. But for his friends—and they were many—his untimely end only serves to crown their regret that his lines should, latterly at least, have been cast in such unpleasant places that death may well have come to him as a relief. Mr. Wilson was a man of brilliant parts—parts which have no adequate record in the achievements he has left behind. The reader will find these achievements set out in another column, in the kindly notice which appeared, on the morning after his death, in the *Scotsman*. If we had any desire to attempt to say—what no man can say—why it is that a man gifted with such powers of intellect, such geniality of soul, and such high hopes of what it might be possible for him to do for the world "yet," as he himself would say, should fail in life while others succeed, we should refer to Mr. Wilson's own paper in "*Enfanti Perduti*," which has always appeared to us the finest thing he ever wrote. We can well remember the delight with which Mr. Wilson on a recent occasion found that an enthusiastic Oxford student—hitherto a stranger to him—had so appreciated his paper with that title, on "Men of Genius and how they should be judged" that he could repeat a prose essay of some forty pages from end to end. We do not seek to excuse or to palliate the want of self-control, and of balance of judgment, which may to some people account for all that is disappointing and distressing in a career like this one which has closed. We desire to excuse or palliate these as little as we dare condemn them. But over and above all such "flaws in the woof" of his nature, Andrew Wilson was, to our mind, unquestionably enrolled among the "Forlorn Hope" of humanity whom, with prophetic insight, he began his literary career by describing. If he had bowed down before the world and the golden calf it worships, he might easily have commanded success. But it would have been a success which, in his case at least, would have been worse than failure; and, however he may have wandered in the effort to be true to his own self and to no other guide, he has at all events escaped success of that kind. "He has awakened" from a "dream" which he never mistook for anything but a dream.

THE disaster that overtook the Italian exploring party in the passage across the tract which intervenes between the southerly coast of the Red Sea and the uplands of Abyssinia has had a somewhat unexpected result. At first it was believed that the *Italia Irridenta* party would seize with avidity on the opportunity to compensate themselves for the loss of Tunis, by the annexation of such portions of the Red Sea littoral as would favour long-cherished schemes in regard to Abyssinia. Such, however, has not been the case; for, if we are correctly informed, and no endeavour to secure secrecy has been observed, Egypt has demanded and obtained the right to investigate the circumstances attending this unfortunate catastrophe. This concession, if so it can be called, has apparently been accomplished through the intervention of France and England; for we hear that a man-of-war of each of the two latter nationalities, as well as two Italian gunboats, are now lying at Beilool awaiting the commencement of the enquiry. The effect of this joint action on the part of Italy, France, and England appears to be in opposition to the statement made by M. Gerhard Rohlfs in his letter to Mr. Allan of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, which was published in the *Times* of the 6th June. In this communication it is asserted that Colonel Gordon "has shewn that Egypt possesses no right of sovereignty on this coast." Whatever may be the conclusion arrived at by the Commission deputed to investigate the facts of the massacre, and to discover the actual perpetrators, the question must now be definitely settled in respect to the responsibility which attaches to Egypt in regard to what takes place on the southern shores of the Red Sea. If the sovereignty of the Khedive be so substantial as to admit of his punishing the actors in the recent fatal drama, he can surely put a stop to the scandalously open manner in which the slave trade is carried on in that neighbourhood. Beilool is the head-quarters of slave traders; and it is manifestly easier to seize a few dhows than to chase the Dankali in his mountain fastnesses. To apply such a touchstone to the sincerity of the ruler of Egypt will, we fear, be too rude a shock for diplomatists. In discussing the whole question, we must not forget that Mahomed Hanfara had good reason to suppose he was being taken in the rear by the Italians, while he was in daily expectation of an impending attack on his front by Prince Kassa, who he suspected, rightly or wrongly, of having intrigued with Italy for his destruction, in view to ensuring the security of a new trade route to the coast from Abyssinia. This is the more probable, as we know the anxiety of the Abyssinians to possess a port on the Red Sea, those at present in use being monopolised by Egypt, with the usual results. European supervision is as much, nay more, necessary at Souakin, Massowa, Amphilla (Mehdar), Idd, and Beilool as at Cairo, Suez, and Alexandria, that is, if we are to prevent the neutralisation of the effects of Western contact and progress; but we have no resident representative in those parts, although there is a French Consul at Massowa. It is true that until lately British trade hardly demanded this, and it may be that for strictly local commercial purposes there is still no necessity to appoint an English consul at Massowa; but the Red Sea is becoming more and more cosmopolitan, and British prestige there is beginning to suffer for want of efficient representation. At present it is generally believed that the imposition of quarantine at Souakin, &c., is solely for the purpose of protecting, the slave trade, by deterring British cruisers from visiting those ports. At all events, such is the result, and cargoes of human beings are said to be despatched almost daily from that part of the coast.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 17.

"OH! to be in England, now that April's here!" sings Browning; but it requires a poet and a patriot to appreciate the beauties of an English April. The vagaries of even an English June are trying enough to ordinary mortals, as many a fair lady mournfully confessed yesterday, when a deluge of rain suddenly changed the bright scene presented by the Ascot race-course into a sombre forest of umbrellas. Never has the attendance at the famous meeting on the heath been so large; and up to yesterday afternoon the sun shone so brilliantly as to make this high carnival of the London season most enjoyable. The morning papers yesterday all predicted that the day would be fine, hazy, and warm; and, as these forecasts are usually correct, ladies thronged to Ascot in their brightest dresses, only to find themselves deceived once more by the capricious English climate. However, some provision has been made at the Grand Stand this year for protecting the crowd who do not engage private boxes, a large space having been roofed in, with benches arranged on it for people to sit on; and here were huddled together all the prettiest toilettes of the show while the race for the Gold Cup was run. I was glad to notice that, while the majority of dresses were never more remarkable for elegance of style and good taste in colour, the fashion for æsthetic extravagance is quite on the wane. Probably not more than half-a-dozen costumes were conspicuous for that Sind of embroidery which always reminds me of sind tablecloths. It is a curious thing that pretty women, as a rule, despise these eccentricities: the women who affect the most fantastic fashions are those who would fail to attract attention any other way; and I heard a murmur of sincere pity run through the crowd for an unfortunate man who was condemned for his sins to walk about the lawn as the escort of two ladies in sacks embroidered with poppies and marigolds, whose countenances were, to put it mildly, not too pleasant to look upon. I am assured by a competent authority that the most noticeable thing in the display of new fashions yesterday was the general adoption of what is delicately called "extensions" in ladies' dresses, that is to say, the reign of tight dresses is over, and ladies are gradually but surely returning to the use of crinolines and hoops. In moderation, this is all very well; and it is to be hoped the movement will stop short of the exaggerated and monstrous distensions given to the female form divine by the fashionable dressmakers of ten years since. The racing at Ascot is always, on the average, more interesting than at any other meeting in England, although there is no one race run there to be placed on a par with the Derby or the St. Leger; but this year we have been disappointed of the fresh struggle anticipated between those two great horses, Bend Or and Robert the Devil. The former seems to be most at home on the Epsom course; and his owner, perhaps wisely, was content with the victory won a fortnight ago on the Oaks day, and scratched him for the Ascot Gold Cup. The most exciting race of the meeting, in those circumstances, was that won by Peter on Wednesday with splendid ease, after he had disconcerted all his admirers by absolutely stopping short and refusing to move in a race on Tuesday. His success on Wednesday is ascribed altogether to the riding of Archer, who has now made for himself a reputation eclipsing that of any other jockey of past or present times. Iroquois on Tuesday gratified the Americans by proving that his victory at Epsom was no fluke; but the running for the Gold Cup yesterday, on the other hand, shows that this year's horses are a very moderate lot of animals as compared with Robert the Devil and Bend Or, for Foxhall, the American winner of the Grand Prix, was nowhere in the race, which Robert won just as he liked. I confess I am not sorry that the Americans have thus had a little of the conceit taken out of them, for they have bounced about the triumphs of their horses in a perfectly sickening way. The *New York Herald* with such headings for its account of the Derby as "The American thorough-bred shows his heels to all the thorough-breds of Europe" displays Yankee Chauvinism in its most offensive form. In whatever else the Americans may beat the old world, they have certainly not yet made much progress in the art of good manners.

It is difficult, at this holiday season, to take more than a languid interest in politics; but the debate and division of last night on Mr. Heneage's amendment to the first clause of the Land Bill show that the two real political parties, the Conservatives and moderate Liberals combined on the one hand and the Radicals on the other, are at last, after much fencing, coming to close quarters in the battle over the material points of the Bill. The object of Mr. Heneage's amendment was to exempt those Irish estates which are managed on the English system, that is to say, on which the landlord has made improvements, from the operation of those clauses of the Act which allow the free sale of tenant right. Mr. Gladstone opposed to the amendment the somewhat feeble objection that it would probably lead to the development of a sort of smuggling in tenant right, while Mr. Parnell took the bolder course of denying that on any estate in Ireland the landlord had paid the cost of improvements. Confronted with the distinct statement that Lord Fitzwilliam, for instance, had spent 300,000*l.* in 20 years on his Irish estates, Mr. Parnell said that that did not matter, because interest was charged by Lord Fitzwilliam on this expenditure. This retort merely shows that Mr. Parnell does not or will not understand the argument. Take the analogous case of an expenditure by the Indian Government, which is the landlord of the soil, of 300,000*l.* in an irrigation canal, and suppose that the Government charges a toll on the water thus supplied to pay interest on the capital expended. If it does not also at the same time raise the rent on the irrigated land, the tenant or occupier evidently gains largely by the transaction. Now, would it be fair to the State, supposing an "earth hunger" existed in India causing a feverish competition for the occupancy of land, to permit a tenant to sell the right to farm land thus improved by the State at such a high price that the incoming tenant would find it a hard matter, after meeting the interest on the capital thus invested, to continue paying the low rent due to the landlord? Clearly, if the right of occupancy is to be sold, the landlord ought to profit by free sale, as well as the tenant. This is the contention urged in behalf of the great Irish landlords, most of whom have spent large sums of money on improvements. Suppose that Lord Fitzwilliam has spent 100,000*l.* in draining a bog and making it cultivable soil. Ought the tenant to have the sole right to put into his pocket the capitalized value of this improvement? The House of Commons has hardly yet been educated up to the pitch of giving legislative sanction to this form of robbery; and on a division Mr. Heneage's amendment was rejected in a full house by the significantly small majority of twenty-five. This close division is equivalent to a defeat of the Government, for the narrowness of the margin will justify the House of Lords in insisting upon the principle, which will probably be indirectly affirmed in other ways by the Commons before the Bill leaves the Lower House, that Irish landlords must be compensated for the rights of which the new Land Bill deprives them. It may be taken for granted now that the Bill will be modified in this sense. The Ministry, on the other hand, have, as we learn from Mr. Gladstone's emphatic declaration this week, come to the conclusion that they will make no further concessions to the extreme party in Ireland, and will not listen to appeals for cancelling arrears of rent. The prospects, therefore, of the passing of a moderate Land Act this session seem to me to be greatly improved.

The attempt to blow up the Liverpool Town Hall produced something of a scare at the end of last week; but it is apparent that the watchword of the responsible leaders of the Irish agitation is now to avoid all acts of violence; and the senseless behaviour of a few desperate Fenians ceases, therefore, to have any political importance. Mr. O'Donovan Rossa has declared in New York that the Fenian chiefs did not plan the Liverpool outrage, while he credits them with the disaster that happened to the Doterel. Of course, these statements are intended to mislead. In a general way, it is safe to assume that Mr. O'Donovan Rossa never speaks the truth; and, in the instances referred to, he naturally dislikes being implicated in an infamous plot which has failed, while he thinks he can raise his reputation among the simple-minded Irish folk in America who support him by claiming to have destroyed an English man-of-war. The story about the Doterel, however, confutes himself. The Fenians have not yet discovered the art of preparing explosives which can be stored away in the hold of a ship to blow it to pieces months after it has gone to sea; and it is in the highest degree unlikely that any of Mr. O'Donovan Rossa's colleagues could be so careless of their own precious skins as to blow up a ship in which they themselves were among the crew.

The failure of the Monetary Conference and the consequent alarming depreciation in silver, the price of which had been kept up by the expectation that something would be done by the Conference, have provoked the City Editor of the *Times* to utter an indignant remonstrance against the practice of the Indian Council in drawing 35 to 40 lakhs every week even when exchange is depressed. I cannot follow the *Times* when it says that the drawings, which are estimated at 17,000,000*l.* sterling for the current financial year, "ought never to exceed 14,000,000*l.*, which is the *maximum* amount of the Home Charges." The India Office never draws for more than it wants, and it would be easy to show that the Home Charges really amount to 17,000,000*l.* Nor is there much force in the objection to the weekly drawings even in seasons of bad trade. The mercantile world knows quite well, under the present system, what is to be the total amount of the Secretary of State's drawings for the year, and how much will be drawn from week to week; and it can, therefore, discount the effect of these drafts on the market. How would it profit merchants for the Secretary of State to keep his bills back, awaiting a favourable turn in the market? An element of speculation would thus be introduced into the transaction of State business such as no department can safely be trusted with the control of, and mercantile business would be liable to be affected seriously at any moment by large Government operations causing a sudden rise or fall in exchange. The *Times* has not reasoned this matter out, or it would not make such a mischievous suggestion. The remarks of the *Times* on the folly of borrowing in India when such large amounts have to be remitted home are more to the purpose. Everybody knows that the loans issued in India are really taken up by English capitalists, and the excuse given for borrowing in that country, that the interest will only have to be paid in rupees, is worthless, because tenderers, of course, take into account how and where the interest is to be paid in estimating the rate at which it will be profitable for them to make a bid.

But the most serious charge that can at present be made against the financial administration of India is, in my opinion, that arising out of the action of Major Baring in deliberately under-estimating by two millions the amount of revenue to be yielded by opium this year. The opium revenue may be precarious in the sense that the insane folly of well-intentioned English fanatics may, at some future time, compel the Indian Government to do away with it altogether. But while it exists the amount it will bring into the exchequer is known within half a million or so, and its constant law, of late years, has been to increase. It seems, therefore, ridiculous to underestimate it for the current year, on the ground of its so-called precariousness. But Major Baring wants to exhibit a great surplus next March, and so to get credit for remarkable administrative ability; and so he has recourse to the paltry trick of estimating his revenue at far too low a rate, and thus making necessary in the current year a loan which he ought to have been able to do without altogether. An Indian Finance Minister can, however, do exactly what he likes with the figures of his Budget. There is no effectual criticism in the Viceroy's Council; and the control of the House of Commons, which might be of great value if it were exercised at the beginning of the financial year, becomes quite nugatory, because of its postponement to the end of July. Hence the unreal character of the frequent discussions on Indian finance which take place in this country. Grand schemes for the regeneration of India are put forward from time to time; but, as every one practically acquainted with the subject knows, it is hopeless to attempt any administrative reform. The services are leagued together in defence of their rights and privileges; and jobbery, checked in one direction, always breaks out in others. It would be difficult, for example, to estimate the exact amount of which India is plundered by great officials year after year, in the form of travelling and personal allowances, which are really more or less illegitimate perquisites appropriated by them in addition to their exceedingly handsome legitimate salaries. I was looking over, the other day, a blue-book giving the charges of administration in India for the year 1878-79; and what do you suppose was the amount spent by Sir Richard Temple in that year for tour and household expenses, in addition to his salary of 11,616*l.*? Nearly 11,000*l.*, or just as much again. I give the figures for both Madras and Bombay, as they may be useful for reference. The contrast between the two presidencies is startling :—

MADRAS.

	£
Salary of the Governor	12,800
Staff and Household of the Governor	12,013
Tour charges	322
Total	£25,135

BOMBAY.

	£
Salary of the Governor	11,616
Staff and Household of the Governor	9,787
Expenditure for the Governor's tour, and household expenses	8,988
Tour charges	1,906
Total	£32,297

No wonder your governors are so fond of travelling about, when they make such a remarkably good thing of it. Sir Richard Temple must have been able to save the whole of his salary when he drew such large allowances, for he did not travel very expensively. But has not the time come for reducing these enormous contingent charges, and requiring a Governor of Bombay to live on his salary, in whatever part of the presidency he may happen to be?

Sir Michael Hicks Beach has at last got a promise from Mr. Gladstone that a day shall be set aside for the Transvaal debate. The feeling in England is so strong against the settlement effected with the Boers that, if the Conservatives still had a leader with a name to conjure with, they might hope to fight their way back to power very soon. But, while Sir S. Northcote, Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir M. H. Beach, Lord Sandon, Sir R. Cross, and other ex-Cabinet Ministers are all very respectable men, there is not one of them gifted with the capacity to excite a spark of enthusiasm in the breast of any human being. They show a laudable zeal to get themselves replaced in office, and have adopted Mr. Gladstone's tactics of keeping up ceaseless agitation throughout the country against the Government. But they have not Mr. Gladstone's power to touch the conscience and imagination of the people.

J. M. M.

TRAVELS IN BELUCHISTAN AND PERSIA.

WE hear that Mr. Floyer's book of travels in Beluchistan, Persia, and Kurdistan* is now in the hands of the publishers, and will shortly be before the public. Among other things, it contains a full description and map of the wild and hitherto unexplored region of Bashakird. Mr. Floyer started from Jashk, on the shores of the Persian Gulf, and struck direct inland, explored the Bashakird region on foot, owing to the mountainous nature of the country, and arrived at Kirman safely after a tedious detention, owing to some of his camels being poisoned and his men exhausted by fatigue and cold, the temperature ranging from 0 to 118 Fahr. From Kirman to Yazd the route led over dreary desert; from Yazd to Ispahan, over fine mountain scenery buried in snow. From Ispahan Mr. Floyer crossed the Zagros mountains and became the guest of the Governor of Kirmanshah, witnessed the "autumn manœuvres" of the Persian army under the command of the celebrated Hissam Assultanah, and finally reached Baghdad. The author's intimate acquaintance with all the dialects of the countries which he traversed has enabled him to describe many quaint dialogues which would otherwise have escaped notice. In addition to the narrative are some valuable appendices. Many new positions have been fixed by astronomical observations carefully verified at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; lists of plants verified at Kew Gardens, vocabularies of dialects, lists of seaweeds verified at the British Museum, and even native music, all find a place; while original maps, sketches, and photographs (dry plate process) complete what will be a valuable and interesting book.

* A book of travel by Ernest Floyer, F.R.G.S., F.L.S., &c., Inspector-General of Telegraphs, Government of Egypt, being a narrative of personal adventure on a journey through Makran, Beluchistan, Persia, Kurdistan, and Turkey. With original maps, sketches, photographs, and appendices. Botanical, philological, geographical, astronomical, and meteorological. Publishers, Griffith and Farran, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, there were present, Dr. Cook, Chairman, Capt. Morland, Col. Hancock, Mr. M. N. Banajee, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. R. M. Sayani, and Mr. R. N. Khote.

THE CAMATEEPOORA DRAINAGE SCHEME.

Some correspondence which has taken place on the subject was laid before the Council. The Executive Engineer, Mr. Walton, in his report, dated 20th June, stated that the new proposal was to segregate the sewage from the storm waters, and to admit nothing but sewage and night-soil into the sewers; to make connections with the houses, so that the sullage and night-soil might pass into the sewers without the possibility of a return of sewer gas into the houses; and to erect ventilating shafts carried above the roofs of the surrounding houses. In order to carry the system into effect, Mr. Walton proposed to use the existing ovoid sewers as sewers only, and to entirely exclude all storm waters from them, to intercept the ends of these sewers where they now entered the Oomercarry sewer, and to lead them by an ovoid sewer 3' 9" by 2' 6" direct to the new main sewer in the Grant-road. It would also be necessary to take up the existing pipe sewers, and to re-lay them with proper taps and syphons under the pavement of the sweepers' passages and gullies at the sides and backs of the houses, and to connect them with the ovoid sewers. The proposed scheme provided for the erection of seven ventilating shafts constructed of masonry, and carried up to a level above the surrounding houses. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1,25,855.

The Health Officer, in his letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 27th June, said he was of opinion that the removal of sullage by house connections on the principles adopted in Dhobie Talao and in Dookerwaddy might be adopted. The removal of night-soil by house connections was a question, with the information now at our disposal, of very grave importance. The privy approved by Mr. Rawlinson appeared to Dr. Weir to be adapted, to some extent, to the wants, and suited to the habits, of the people. But the privy had not yet been practically tested. A few days' trial in the Municipal office could not be considered, looking at the vital importance to the health of the public of privy connections, a sufficient trial. Mr. Walton had informed the Health Officer that the privies would not have a water supply; but he was also told that, if necessary, tanks might be erected in the gullies, to give a flushing supply to individual buildings.

The Municipal Commissioner, in his letter commenting upon the above reports, stated that it was very desirable on all accounts that the system of house-connections of the most approved design and of perfect construction should have a thoroughly fair trial, and it could hardly have a severer trial than in Camateepoora quarter. It would be a great pity to spend a large sum of money on any scheme, however well supported, which did not give some appearance of success. Therefore the Commissioner was anxious that before the complete design now submitted was carried out, an experiment for a water system for privies should be made in a few selected cases which might be considered a fair type of the generality. Three houses in Camateepora, containing 169, 79, and 27 tenants respectively, have accordingly been selected for the purpose of the experiment.

In the course of discussion upon the subject, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik remarked that it was said in one of the reports laid before the Council that the system of privies and house connections which were now at work at Sonapore and Dookerwady was generally suitable to the inhabitants. But he begged to say that the system considered in the report was not at work in those localities. The Rao Saheb also observed that, as they were going to put the scheme into practice, they must take care that there might be no possibility of a return of the sewer gas into houses connected with the sewers, which, if it happened, would act on the people as a subtle poison and increase the death-rate.

The Chairman said the proposed scheme was only to be tried as an experiment on these houses in Camateepora, and, therefore, if any danger was to be apprehended from it, it would be known in time.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said the model privies put up in the Municipal Office emitted offensive smells, and consequently they must remedy whatever defects there might be in those privies before erecting them in the houses at Camateepora. It was absolutely necessary that the experiment should be tried in the best way they could, so as to be able to form a proper and accurate idea as to how the proposed scheme would work.

The Chairman reminded the Council that the question was brought before them with reference to a resolution carried by the Corporation at one of their meetings; and the scheme laid before them contained some improvements suggested by the Consulting Engineer. He would then, without further loss of time, propose that the complete scheme, as described by the Executive Engineer on special duty, with the additions contained in the Municipal Commissioner's letter, be submitted to the Corporation, with a recommendation for its adoption in its entirety, provided, however, the privy connections be not carried out until the Commissioner has reported upon the experiments suggested by him, and that meanwhile a sum of Rs. 2,500 be placed at his disposal.

This being seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani, was carried.

FURTHER PROPOSED AMENDMENTS IN THE MUNICIPAL ACTS.

The Town Council considered some amendments suggested by the Municipal Commissioner in sections 244, 69, 82, 156, and 289 of the Municipal Act. The Commissioner was of opinion that the Corporation, in their turn, should be invited to consider these amendments without loss of time, in order that a complete proposal embodying all amendments might be submitted to Government, with a view to the necessary legislation being effected at the next session of the Legislative Council.

After transacting some other business, the Council adjourned.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

It is reported from Kandahar that the Amir has ordered troops to advance on Farrah, and that a reinforcement of sowars has been sent to Taiwara.

Some infantry from Ghazni was expected at Kandahar.

THE PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

The following are extracts from a *Gazette Extraordinary* :—The Government of India have resolved that the Home, Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Departments be amalgamated, and that the offices and several secretaryships in the Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Departments be abolished. The Famine Commission has proposed the institution of an agricultural department for India, laying stress upon the importance of rendering readily available the accumulated experience of past famines in India. The Government of India is not in accord with this proposition, and has recommended to the Secretary of State that a new Secretary be appointed to have direct and special charge of these branches of the administration.

The new department will be styled the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and will be constituted with effect from the 6th July, 1881 The officer to be placed in charge is to exercise the duties of a Secretary to the Government of India. Mr. C. Bernard, Secretary in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Departments is to be the Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, but to continue to officiate as Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. The hon. C. Grant is appointed to the Secretaryship of the Home Department, and Mr. Buck, at present on furlough, to officiate as secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, but, pending his return, Mr. Tupper will officiate temporarily in that department.

ARCHDEACON MATHEW ON THE REVISION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Archdeacon Mathew gave an interesting address to a crowded assembly at the Church School House at Simla a few evenings ago on the revision of the New Testament. At the close of the discourse, Mr. Mathew announced that some gentlemen present would, on a subsequent occasion, resume the thread of the argument on dates to be notified hereafter. The Archdeacon's views on the revision were expressed in a temperate form.

THE BENCH AND BAR DISPUTE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

The final judgment in the Bench and Bar case was given to-day. Justices Cunningham and Prinsep, in refusing the application to transfer the case from Patna, dwelt with severity on the scene in Court on the 27th June.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE SILVER QUESTION.

LONDON, JULY 4.

It is understood that an exchange of communications has taken place between the Treasury and the Bank of England, which has resulted in a promise by the latter to resume its former practice of taking silver as a part of its reserve, subject to an arrangement with France and America relative to a free coinage on the ratio of 15½ to 1.

JULY 5.

The Premier, in reply to a question, said the Government never had the intention of making the slightest alteration in the gold standard, and that the only question raised in the Indian correspondence was in regard to the particular provisions of the Act of 1844 respecting the holding of a certain portion of silver bullion against notes.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

LONDON, JULY 5

In the House of Commons last night, the Premier made a statement concerning the business of the session, and said that the principal Bills would have to be abandoned.

STATIONERY IN INDIA.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question, said he was not satisfied that the stationery required by the Government in India could be successfully obtained in that country, but added that correspondence on the subject continues.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

PARIS, JULY 4.

At the meeting of the Metallic Conference to-day M. Dumas, on behalf of France, urged the necessity of adopting a 15½ ratio.

Mr. Fremantle (the English representative) is expected to make a statement respecting the policy of England next Wednesday.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S CONDITION.

NEW YORK, JULY 4.

This morning's bulletin states that President Garfield has had intervals of dozing. He complains of pain in his feet. Symptoms of tympanitis have appeared.

From all accounts it is certain that M. Gaiteau, the assassin, has been a long time insane.

This evening's bulletin states that the President's condition is unaltered, although his symptoms have fluctuated during the day.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 4.

The Turks have re-entered Arta, which they lately evacuated under the provisions of the Turko-Greek convention.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4⅛

The Manchester Market has been firm in tone, but higher prices asked seriously check business.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	87
4½ do. do.	93
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
5 do. French Rentes	120¼
Bar Silver	52⅞
Oriental Bank Shares	£22
Chartered " "	£25
Do. Mercantile "	£22-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£46-10

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, July 5, 6-30 A. M.

Mail steamer Malwa, from Bombay, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1881.

At 10 p.m.	79·9 °Farht.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1881.

At 6 a.m.	77·1
" 10 a.m.	76·2
" 2 p.m.	80·2
" 4 p.m.	77·7

IN consequence of ten cases of cholera having occurred amongst the detachment of H. M.'s 17th Regiment Native Infantry stationed at the native lines, Boree Bunder, the sepoys were on Monday last removed into tents pitched at Cooly Bunder abreast of the Frere-road.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, with the necessary sanction, has formed a special Public Works division at Simla, under the style of "The Imperial Office Division." Mr. B. Parkes has been gazetted to this division as Executive Engineer.

THE *Pioneer* understands that the question of the Press Commissionership came before the Viceregal Council on Wednesday, and that it was decided to transfer the office on the same footing as now from the Foreign to the Home Department. The change will be effected in about a fortnight, viz., when Mr. Collin, now in charge of the office, reverts to ordinary employment in Bengal.

ON the afternoon of the 29th of June the Mirzapore district was visited by one of the largest flights of locusts seen there for many years. Their arrival was reported almost simultaneously at points fifteen miles apart. Fortunately the kharif sowings had only just commenced; and the damage, so far, is limited to the comparatively small quantity of early sown Indian corn, hemp, &c. The standing crop of indigo has suffered very severely.

THE following resolution in published by the Government of India :—"The excellent manner in which the railway arrangements for the return of the troops from Southern Afghanistan have been carried out reflects great credit on all the officers and men concerned in conducting them. The success which has marked these transport operations is more especially due to Colonel J. G. Medley, R.E., the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways to the Government of India, on whom the chief responsibility rested, while the immediate traffic arrangements were admirably conducted by Mr. G.F. Mathew. Captain Brackenbury, R.E., who was deputed by Colonel Medley to be in direct communication with the railway authorities, carried out the duties imposed upon him to the complete satisfaction of the Governor-General-in-Council; while His Excellency considers that the Manager of the Indus Valley Railway, Major Conway Gordon, contributed largely to the success of a movement which has been carried out at the most trying season of the year without any loss or accident."

THE *Daily News* says :—We are requested to contradict in the most emphatic manner the revived statement that the Marquis of Ripon is opposed to the evacuation of Afghanistan.

WILLIAM McGRATH and James McKevitt have been brought up at the Liverpool Police-court, and remanded, on a charge of having attempted to blow up the Town Hall. About two o'clock one morning between two and three hundred men were seen marching in the direction of the borough gaol at Walton, where the two prisoners are incarcerated, presumably with the object of rescuing them; but on seeing that the officials, who had been warned, were prepared to repel the attack by the aid of loaded carbines and revolvers, the men dispersed in various directions.

THE blowing-up mania seems to have crossed the Channel. An attempt has been made to destroy the statue of M. Thiers at St. Germain, by the explosion of a box of gunpowder, but not much mischief was done.

SIR JOSIAH MASON, of Birmingham, whose death at the age of 86 is announced, was the largest producer of steel pens in England, although they were not sold in his name. When his business was converted into a company a few years ago, he was consuming in the manufacture three tons of rolled steel a week.

NEWS received by the mail states that the new Turkish governor has arrived with 1,600 troops in Tripoli, where, it is said, the Turks are displaying much military activity. A letter from a semi-official source in Tunis, and published in Paris, warns the Turks that Tripoli must not become a "hotbed of agitation for neighbouring territories."

THE shooting for the selection of the Scottish Eight who will compete at Wimbledon for the Elcho Challenge Shield was concluded at Glasgow on June 14. The scoring during the contest was remarkably high, Mr. Martin Boyd twice making 215 out of a possible 225. This score has been only once equalled in the competition for the Elcho Shield. The following marksmen have gained places in the Scottish Eight :—Martin Boyd, D. Fraser, Captain Thorburn, T. R. Bruce, C. Fletcher, and Lieutenant M'Kerrell. Lord Kintore will, it is said, be captain of the Eight.

THERE was a large defection from the Ministerial ranks in connection with the division which took place on March 16 in committee on the Irish Land Bill, when Mr. Heneage's amendment, designed to protect the improving landlords, was negatived by a majority of only twenty-five —225 to 200. Among the Liberals who voted against the Government were, besides Mr. Heneage and Mr. C. Fitzwilliam, the tellers for the minority, Mr. W. Fowler, Mr. F. W. Buxton, the Hon. A. Elliot, Colonel Kingscote, Sir John Ramsden, Lord E. Fitzmaurice, Mr. D. Davies, Sir E. T. Colebrooke, Mr. E. Marjoribanks, Mr. Evans, Sir A. Gordon, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. W. H. Fitzwilliam, Mr. W. J. Fitzwilliam, &c. The *Globe* notes that "in view of the Premier's repeated declarations of his intention to stand or fall by the Land Bill, the division last night on Mr. Heneage's amendment is a significant one. The mere abstention of the Home Rulers would have placed the Government in a minority of 21."

THE vote of censure of which notice has been given by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is as follows : "That, in the opinion of this House, the course pursued by her Majesty's Government with respect to the rising in the Transvaal, so far as it has yet been explained to Parliament, has resulted in the loss of valuable lives without vindicating the authority of the Crown, is fraught with danger to the future tranquillity and safety of her Majesty's dominions in South Africa, and fails to provide for the fulfilment of the obligations contracted by this country towards the European settlers and native population of the Transvaal."

LORD R. CHURCHILL, Mr. A. Balfour, Mr. Gorst, Sir H. Wolff, Sir R. Cross, Lord E. Cecil, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Sclater-Booth, Baron Henry de Worms, Mr. Biggar, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson were included in the majority who supported Mr. Monk's resolution "that no Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and France will be satisfactory which does not tend to the development of commercial relations between the two countries by a further reduction of duties."

LORD ORANMORE and Browne gave notice that he would call the attention of the House of Commons, on June 24, to the appointment of the Rev. T. Pelham Dale to the living of Sausthorpe, in the diocese of Lincoln, and ask "if this is the same Rev. T. Pelham Dale who is inhibited from performing duty in the diocese of London by the Ecclesiastical Courts, in consequence of his illegal ritualistic practices ;" and will also ask "for a return of testimonials given him by three beneficed clergymen that he has not at any time maintained, said, or written anything contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Church of England."

THE *United Service Gazette* calls attention to a "prospectus of the Bombay Agricultural and Manufacturing Company (Limited)," capital £250,000, in shares of £1 each. Subscriptions will be opened in London, Paris, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. The company comes before the public with every prospect of success ; it acquires the valuable property known to many of our readers as the Kunnah Valley Estate, in Bombay, about 18 miles from Challisgaum. The estate consists of about 7,000 acres of capital land. The climate is healthy, the property having an elevation above the level of the sea of about 2,500 feet. The company is formed for the purpose of developing agriculture and manufactures in India. The directors look with confidence for large returns to the shareholders, and, if skilfully managed, good dividends cannot but result."

ORDERS and instructions, as follow, have been issued by the Secretary of State for War : "Medical officers serving in India who may wish to exchange to England, under the provisions of General Order 43 of 1881, will be required to forfeit their pay for the interval between their departure and the arrival of their successors."

THERE was launched from the yard of Messrs. Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton, on June 15, a steamer for the Peninsular and Oriental Company which was named the Clyde. She is a vessel of about 4,500 tons gross capacity, and will have engines capable of indicating 4,000 horse power. Very special attention is being given to the passenger accommodation, which will be of an exceptionally comfortable character. The large square saloon, and music-room above it, are being constructed from designs made by an architect in the "Queen Anne" style. The passenger cabins are so arranged, both for first and second-class passengers, as to give a very large additional space for each passenger carried compared with the usual allowance for this purpose in seagoing steamers.

A VERY startling statement as to the American wheat crop is made by the Chicago papers, the gist of which is that the United States will have no more wheat to send abroad until after the harvest of 1882. The *Chicago Tribune* declares that careful investigations of heavy capitalists as to the present position and future prospects of the wheat crop have resulted in proving (1) that the winter wheat crop of the States will only equal two-thirds of last year's yield, (2) that the acreage sown to spring wheat is only four-fifths that of 1880, and (3) that at the present time only 7½ million bushels of wheat remain in the hands of millers and in elevators in the country. The *Chicago Times* remarks that if these estimates be correct, America has only wheat enough on hand to supply her own wants till harvest time, and that her wheat crop of this year will merely supply the demand of the home market without yielding a single bushel for export abroad. If true, there will be a heavier demand than ever for wheat from India, but the statement does not appear to be credited in England. The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks :—"Surely news of such importance —portending, if it be authentic, the failure of the chief source of our bread supply—should reach us through other channels than the columns of our Chicago contemporaries."

IN the *Nouvelle Revue*, General Annenkoff commences an article on the oasis of Akal Tekke by advocating this as the best route for the Central Asian Railway. After insisting that Russian objects in those regions are solely commercial, and that the line already constructed from Michailovski to Kizil Arvat might be continued by Askhabad, Herat, and Kandahar to India, he says :—

"If Europe is thus connected with India, there will not only be the advantage of enabling more people to go from Europe to Asia, but Russia will have the facility of directly exchanging her cereals for Indian products. This portion of the railway could be made by an English company without the British Government being obliged to occupy any part of Afghanistan, but it is essential that that country should be tranquillized and have a regular Government—an end which the English may attain if they employ the means used by the Russians in Khiva and Bokhara. In this way Afghanistan will remain neutral, and England will always retain the ascendancy there. We hold that between a war which from every standpoint would be disastrous, as well for victor as vanquished, and a peace advantageous to both nations, there cannot be a moment's hesitation. The Russians wish to meet the English only on a purely pacific footing ; they have in view merely the welfare of humanity and the progress of civilization. This result is attainable ; it is at any rate desirable ; and it leaves to England as to Russia a vast field of activity among the Asiatic peopl es subject to them.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	22 52	22 2	19 77	21 76
4 Monday	3 80	..	..	..
5 Tuesday	..	2 60	2 9	2 9
Total	26 22	24 62	21 86	23 85

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th July 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·666
Temperature of the Air	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	·950
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·4
General Direction of Wind*	SE, NNE, SE, S. WSW, W, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	331
Fall of Rain*	3·80
Total fall during month	10·63
" " year	26·32
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 5th July	1·15

*From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

(5th July 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·605	89·5	W S W	19	0·00
Surat	·70	83·6	W	15	3·42
Bombay	·772	76·2	N W	13	2·67
Karwar	not received.				
Ratnagiri	·815	80·8	S strong	2	0·41
Mangalore	·928	80·4	calm.	2	0·14
Calicut	·960	77·6	S S W	5	1·49
Cochin	·990	85·0	W S W	1	0·00
Masulipatam	·768	89·0	W	..	0·00
Madras	·810	93·5	W	11	0·00
Negapatam	·867	92·5	W	8	0·00

RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway :—

DIVISION No. 1.

Date.	Panju. Ins. Cts.	Vaitarna Ins. Cts.	Palghur. Ins. Cts.	Gholwad Ins. Cts.	Bulsar. Ins. Cts.	Surat. Ins. Cts.
Previous. June	12 62	9 20	9 12	4 55	2 82	0 99
30	0 8	1 80	0 0	0 0	0 15	0 0
July 1	0 97	0 74	0 95	0 14	0 65	0 0
2	0 79	3 82	1 19	0 0	1 52	0 50
3	2 3	0 81	2 25	0 2	0 8	0 6
Total	16 49	16 40	13 51	4 71	5 22	1 55

DIVISION No. 2.

Dates.	Broach. Ins. Cts.	Baroda. Ins. Cts.	Mehmadabad. Ins. Cts.	Ahmedabad. Ins. Cts.
Previously reported.	2 46	1 99	1 20	1 15
June 28	.. ..	.. ..	0 29	.. ..
do. 29	0 13	0 25	.. ..	.. ..
do. 30	0 3	0 50	.. ..	.. ..
July 1	0 48	0 10	0 7	.. ..
Total	3 10	2 84	1 56	1 15

Dates.	Viramgam. Ins. Cents.	Wadhwan. Ins. Cents.	Kharaghora. Ins. Cents.
Previously reported.	3 0	0 30	4 17
June 28	.. ..	0 32	.. ..
do. 29	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
do. 30	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
July 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total	3 0	0 62	4 17

OUTWARD PASSAGES BOOKED.

THE following passages have been engaged by the next four P. and O. Steamers for India :—

June 15, via Southampton, per Brindisi ; June 27, via Brindisi.

For Bombay.—From Southampton : Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Busteed, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. J. Williams, Miss Farrer, Mr. T. Pilot, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Shorter, Mr. G. R. Ross, Mr. J. O. Brien. From Venice : Rev. A. W. Atkinson, Mr. F. J. White, Mr. Snaith. From Brindisi : Major the Hon. H. Legge, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Addison, Lieut.-Col. H. S. Brooke, Mr. Cowie, Capt. W. C. Losack, Mrs. Losack, Mr. A. H. Giles, Lieut. R. C. Maxwell, R. E., Major F. H. Gordon, Mr. J. W. Randall, Major Rind, Mr. L. A. W Rind, Mr. J. C. Price, Mr. J. Duffus, Mr. H. T. Ferguson.

List of Persons who have engaged Passages by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers during June and July.

June 22, via Southampton ; July 4, via Brindisi.

For Bombay.—From Southampton : Mr. C. H. Holme. From Venice: Mr. G. E. Ward. From Brindisi : Major Oldham, Mr. C. C. Fox, Mr. H. Bigg, Dr. J. Lumsdaine, Lieut.-Col. J. S. Stewart, Mr. H. P. Yeld, Major and Mrs. Pennycuick, Major Temple, Mr. A. M. Saunders, Mr. T. Wooley Dod, Mr. H. C. West, Mr. W. F. Carey Mr. C. Powlett.

For Madras.—From Southampton : Mr. and Mrs. F. T Bagshawe.

For Calcutta.—From Southampton : Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin.

June 29, via Southampton ; July 11, via Brindisi.

For Bombay.—From Southampton : Mr. C. Jacka. From Venice : Major and Mrs. H. R. Thullier. From Brindisi : Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, Mr. S. Steel, Lieut.-Col. M. Pratt, Mr. N. Boydell.

July 6, via Southampton ; July 18, via Brindisi.

For Bombay.—From Southampton : Mr. Faurow and infant child. From Brindisi : Mr. L. Petre, Col. Shaw Stewart, Deputy Surg.-Gen. Franklyn, Capt. G. A. White, Col. MacGregor, Lieut.-Col. E. P, Gambier, Mr. H. Adkin.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Capt. A. H. Johnson, sailed yesterday for Southampton with the European mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton.—Mr. T. E. Ivatt, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and 2 infants, Mr. W. Gostling.

For Brindisi.—Capt. J. F. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Mr. Henry Lee, Mr. H. B. Harrington, and Mr. R. B. McCabe.

For Venice.—Lieut. Bittleston and Col. Lindsay, R. E.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the ship Cypromene in the Prince's Dock this (Wednesday) evening at eight o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited.

The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

MR. STREETER,
DIAMOND MERCHANT,
NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON,
AND
COLOMBO, CEYLON.

DIAMONDS. SAPPHIRES. CATSEYES. OPALS. EMERALDS. RUBIES. PEARLS.

Importer of
Precious Stones.

Introducer of
Standard 18-Carat
Gold Jewellery
AND
English Keyless
Watches
(MACHINE MADE).

NOTE.—The business now conducted by MR. STREETER is the same as carried on by MR. HARRY EMANUEL, for so many years at Bond Street and Hanover Square, London

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Young Men's Christian Association on board the ship Cypromene, Prince's Dock, 8 p. m.
Volunteer Squad-drill, Town Hall, 9 P.M.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on Monday :—Punjaub (s), from Bussorah. Yesterday :—H. M. S. Wild Swan, from Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Coconada (s), to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee ; Siam (s), Southampten ; Saphire (s), Marseilles.

AMERICAN WONDERS.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the "American Novelty Company," who have just opened a branch in Meadow street, are prepared to supply "American Wonders," whatever that may mean.

RAIN AT NASICK.—A correspondent writes from Nasick, July 4 :—Since last evening we have had a glorious fall of rain. This fall has been most opportune.

ASSAULT.—Cowasjee Bhickajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of assaulting Choomlall Nanchund on the 17th ultimo. He was fined Rs. 10.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Hindoo, named Bhowanee Mooljee, was on Monday last removed to the J. J. Hospital suffering from the effects of a quantity of opium which he had taken in consequence of a quarrel he recently had with his son.

THEFT AT BREACH CANDY.—Mr. Edward Miller, residing at Breach Candy, reported to the police on Monday last the theft from his premises of a gold Geneva watch and a gold chain, with a silver medallion and watch-key attached.

SALE OF A SCHOONER.—At an auction sale held yesterday by Messrs. Crawford and Co., the schooner Africa, 255 tons, as she now lies off the Prince's Dock, was knocked down to the highest bidders, Bodul Dossajee and Allybhoy Bhaijee, for Rs. 4,500.

THEFT AT DUNCAN-ROAD.—Cassoo Rama, residing on Duncan-road, reported to the police on Monday last the theft of currency notes and cash, and sundry articles of wearing apparel, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 51. The police are searching for a man named Toolsia, who is suspected of having committed the theft.

THE ROOKMINIBAI DISPENSARY AT CALLIAN.—During the month of June last, 477 patients were treated in this institution, of whom 399 were new admissions (including 3 indoor patients). Of the total number, 331 cured, 77 absented, 1 died, and 68 are still under treatment. This includes 78 remaining from last month.

HER MAJESTY'S Gun Boat Wild Swan, 1,124 tons, 6 guns and 800 H.P., Captain Seymour H. P. Dacres, R. N., arrived in the harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, which port she left on the 20th June. During the voyage she experienced very heavy monsoon until within two days of Bombay. The Admiral is expected at Zanzibar on the 31st July from Madagascar. Her Majesty's ships Seagull, Ruby, London, and Philomel are in the Zanzibar harbour.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at New Bengalpoora, on view of the body of Awalbai, a Mahomedan woman, aged twenty years. Deceased, it appears, had been very much depressed in spirits since the recent death of her child, and during the absence of her husband from home on Monday last committed suicide, by hanging herself to a hook in a beam of the house. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by hanging."

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—David Lindsay, James Burns, and four other European seamen of the British ship Hindostan were yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with wilful disobedience, in refusing to do duty on board that vessel, of which they are articled seamen. Prisoners No. 1 and 2 were convicted and sentenced to eight weeks' rigorous imprisonment each, and to pay the costs of this prosecution. The other four prisoners expressing their willingness to return on board their vessel, and resume their duty, were warned and ordered to be taken back to their vessel, and to pay the costs of this prosecution.

THE THEFT AT SION.—Miguel Pereira, Babajee Balsett, and Atmaram Essoo were brought up on remand and charged yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, prisoner No. 1 with the theft of a silver watch with a gold chain and keys, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 175, the property of Mr. J. Payne, the Superintendent of the Bombay Water-works, and prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 with dishonestly receiving and voluntarily assisting in the disposal of the said stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Upon the evidence adduced prisoner No. 1 was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. There not being sufficient evidence against prisoners Nos. 2 and 3, they were discharged with a warning.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE following short causes were heard before his Lordship :—

LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *vs.* NUSSERWANJEE RUTTONJEE SETNA.

MR. STARLING, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for the plaintiffs, applied for a postponement till the 16th proximo., which was granted. There was no appearance for the defendant.

LONDON BANK SUITS.

A SUIT brought by the bank against Hurrybhoy Jaichand was dismissed for want of appearance of either party.

A suit brought against Morarjee Bhimjee was, on application by Mr. Starling, postponed until the 16th proximo.

Another suit brought against Damodhur Lukhmidass was postponed till the 30th proximo.

Another suit against Byramjee Framjee Tullatee was postponed for six months. The summons had not been served upon the defendant, whose whereabouts was not known.

Another suit brought by the same bank against Dinshaw Bazonjee was dismissed for want of appearance of either party.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

BOMONJEE EDALJEE SONAWALLA *vs.* FRAMJEE EDULJEE SONAWALLA AND OTHERS.

MR. KIRKPATRICK, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, for the plaintiff in this and another suit, applied that the cases be adjourned till the 11th inst., as the parties were likely to come to a settlement. The application was granted.

WILLIAM M. BELL, *vs.* EDWARD W. DAWSON.

THE case was struck out for want of appearance of either party.

HAJEE AHMED BIN MAHOMED *vs.* HAJEE MEEA HOOSEIN AND OTHERS.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the plaintiff, said this was a suit, under the Specific Relief Act, to recover possession. The plaintiff, who was in possession of the premises seven or eight months ago, was forcibly dispossessed by the defendants. A decree of possession was passed in favour of the plaintiff against the three defendants, jointly and severally, with costs.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. D. W. M. Testro, B.C.S.	Col. M. J. Brander, B.S.C.
Mr. M. A. McConaghey, B.C.S.	Lieut.-Col. M. G. Clerk, B. Inf.
Mr. J. A. Hopkins, B.C.S.	Major C. Bowen, R. Eng.
Mr. G. R. C. Williams, B.C.S.	Major C. S. Noble, B.S.C.
Mr. H. B. Webster, B.C.S.	Major R. P. Davis, B.S.C.
Mr. T. Stoker, B.C.S.	Capt. G. M. Bellasis, R. Eng.
Mr. A. C. Brett, B.C.S.	Capt. W. R. Purchas, R. Eng.
Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, B.C.S.	Capt. W. M. Meacham, B.S.C.
Mr. J. G. Silcock, B.C.S.	Capt. H. Boileau, B.S.C.
Mr. R. G. Culloden, B.U.C.S.	Capt. C. H. Forster, B. Inf.
Mr. E. A. Wallace, B.U.C.S.	Lieut. G. L. Garstin, B.S.C.
Mr. H. Lambert, B.U.C.S.	Sub-Cond. J. Saxon, B.
Mr. A. C. Campbell, B.U. C.S.	Sub-Cond. G. Grurlink, B.
Mr. J. Taylor, B.U.C.S.	Lieut.-Col. B. W. Broughton, M.S.C.
Mr. E. C. Palmer, B.U.C.S.	Mr. G. Innes, Bo. U.C.S.
Mr. J. Harrold, B.U.C.S.	Mr. W. Duncan, Bo. U.C.S.
Mr. C. A. Dunn, B.U.C.S., Ret.	Col. G. R. S. Burrows, Bo.
The Rev. S. B. Taylor, B.	Col. R. R. Wallace, Bo. S.C.
Brigadier General C.R.O. Evans, R. Art.	Major A. Poole, Bo. S.C.
Col. R. Barter, C.B., B.S.C.	Capt. H. C. Fox, R. Eng.
Lieut.-Col. G. B. Fisher, B. Inf.	Capt. C. W. Cooke, 83rd Foot.
	Surg. W. P. Carson, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. A. Robinson, B.C.S., 2 mo. 4 days.	Col. J. A. Brown, B.S.C., 7 mo.
Mr. E. P. Henderson, B.C.S., 2 mo.	Lieut. R. W. Macleod, B.S.C., 4 m.
Mr. H. G. Pearse, B.C.S., 2 mo.	Mr. J. B. Spedding, M.S.C., 6 mo.
Mr. W. T. Blanford, B.U. C.S., 3 mo.	Lieut.-Col. F. A. Howes, M.S.C., 4 mo.
Mr. R. L. Gompertz, B.U. C.S., 6 mo.	Major R. Wilson, M. Inf. 6 mo.
Capt. G. F. Churchill, B.S.C., 3 mo.	Lieut. H. H. Aspinall, M.S.C. 4 mo.
Capt. G. W. Deane, B.S.C., 4 mo.	Mr. R. C. Beynon, Bo. U.C.S., 3 mo.
Capt. D. C. L. Carnegie, B. Cav., 4 mo.	Surg.-Maj. H. V. Carter, M.D., Bo., 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. G. E. Ward, B.C.S.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Burton, R. Eng.
Lieut.-Col. D. W. Laughton, M.S.C.	Mr. W. Foxton, Bo. U.C.S.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—By far the most efficacious restorative. Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes :—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees ; Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

OCCULT PHENOMENA.

THE following review of "The Occult World," a book just published by Mr. A. P. Sinnett, editor of the *Pioneer*, appears in *Vanity Fair* :—

The first idea that occurs to us in reading this book is that it is the work of a lunatic. This however is very far from being the case. The author who evidently in perfect faith makes such astounding statements is a man of exceptional ability and unquestionable integrity, and is the editor of one of the Great Anglo-Indian journals. It is impossible not to admire his courage in putting his name to such a book. His motive must be of the purest when he exposes a well-earned reputation to the jeers of the incredulous Philistines amongst whom we find difficulty in not ranking ourselves. According to Mr. Sinnett, the powers of the "Occult Brotherhood" are as far beyond the ken of mere Western science as this is superior to the knowledge possessed by the Zulus. These "Brethren" are the descendants of the Chaldean seers, and neither space nor matter offers any impediment to their complete communion with each other. Nay, more, they can disintegrate a material object by apparently a spiritual effort, transmit it in impalpable form over enormous distances, and re-integrate it at the end of its starting journey. This marvellous feat was, we are informed, frequently performed by a certain Madame Blavatzsky, who was a constant visitor at Mr. Sinnett's house at Simla ; and the fact is vouched for by the signature of several ladies and gentlemen who were present at the time. This lady was in sympathetic communion with the Occult Bretheren, and in particular with one named Koot Hoami Lal Sing, a native of India, but partially educated in England. He certainly writes excellent English as a rule, and gives more or less plausible answers to the questions put to him. When Mr. Sinnett wished to correspond with this gentleman, he wrote an ordinary letter and gave it to Madame Blavatzsky, who thereupon despatched it to its address by some simple manipulation, and on one occasion the letter came back untouched, just as Mr. Sinnett had folded and sealed it, and with Koot Hoami's eloquent reply *inside*. This, however, is a trifle compared with some of the feats that will be found described in "The Occult World," which contains much reading for that numerous class of unbelievers who in the present day are ready to believe anything. We ought to explain that the Occult Brothers do not claim any supernatural powers. They merely state that they have a knowledge of and a mastery over Nature quite unknown to the Western World, and the product of untold coins of study and devotion in the East. They are in no wise anxious to communicate their secrets to us, holding, according to Koot Hoami, that we are not ready to receive them, and that they would therefore do us more harm than good. The truly marvellous rapidity with which news travelled through India during the Mutiny is gravely attributed to the agency of the Brothers, whose policy was adverse to the Rebellion. The late Lord Lytton is claimed as being in part a disciple of this astonishing fraternity, and we should be curious to know if his accomplished son had any communication with them during his late Viceroyalty. If Koot Hoami would condescend to live in Kabul, and Madame Blavatzsky (who be it said is an *old* lady) would occupy a pleasant apartment in Government House, Calcutta, their singular capacity for inter-communication would be of the greatest service to Her Majesty's Administration, and would save us all much anxiety.

THE LATE MR. ANDREW WILSON.

A WIDE circle of friends will receive with much regret the news we have this morning to publish of the death of Mr. Andrew Wilson, author of the "Abode of Snow" and other popular works, which took place yesterday at Howtown, Ullswater. Mr. Wilson had never been a robust man. It appears that in the course of a hurried trip to Trouville last autumn, he was prostrated with a severe cold, and, during the intense frost of winter, painful symptoms of heart disease manifested themselves. His health improved somewhat with the approach of spring ; but on Monday week there came another serious attack of illness, to which he has succumbed at the comparatively early age of fifty-one.

A son of the late Rev. Dr. John Wilson, the eminent missionary and orientalist, Andrew Wilson was born at Bombay in 1830. He was educated at the Universities of Edinburgh and Tubingen ; spending also, we believe, some portion of his earlier years in Italy. As a student, he had shown marked literary aptitude ; and he was yet a very young man when he made his first appearance in journalism by writing for the *Bombay Times*, in the temporary absence of Dr. Buist. About this time he made a journey through the wilds of Beloochistan, betraying thus early the inborn love of travel and adventure which remained with him through life. Returning to this country in ill-health, he acted for some time as editor of the *Berwick Advertiser*, his articles, like those of De Quincey in the *Westmorland Gazette*, attracting, we have heard, a share of attention not always accorded to provincial newspaper writing. He furnished to a volume of "Edinburgh Essays" a paper entitled "Infante Perduti," which was very favourably received ; while in "Blackwood's Magazine," with which he had established a connection, there appeared, among other efforts of his pen, an article on "Wayside Songs." His early contributions to "Blackwood" would seem to have been cordially appreciated by the editor, who continued his warm friend, and did much to encourage him in literary work, while obtaining for him introductions to men of letters, which his amiability and conversational powers enabled him to improve. After a short stay at home, Mr. Wilson returned to the East to assume the editorship of the *China Mail*, which he held for three years. He accompanied the Pekin expedition to Tientsin ; and, besides travelling much in the south of China, in such a way as to become intimately acquainted with the people, took advantage of the opening up of Japan to pay a visit to that interesting up of Japan to pay a visit to that interesting country. The fruits of these experiences were given to the world in his "Three Weeks in a Tower," published in "Blackwood," and in a volume entitled the "Ever Victorious Army," being a history of the suppression of the Taiping Rebellion. A visit to America at the commencement of the civil war was followed by a few years spent in England during which Mr. Wilson contributed freely to newspapers and magazines, sending to "Blackwood" series of papers on Switzerland. He then returned to India, where, for a time, he acted as editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, while endeavouring by means of the *Star of India* to introduce cheap newspaper literature into the East. In Bombay, Mr. Wilson is understood to have exercised a notable influence on journalism. He brought to bear upon his work a vigour of mind and a range of scholarship that had something of the charm of novelty ; and he, at the same time, showed a breadth of view in dealing with public questions that did not always conciliate Anglo-Indian support. He approved himself a true friend of the natives, without flattering their prejudices ; and by many in Bombay, especially among the Parsee communion, the news of his death will be heard with regret. It was in these years that his passion for travel impelled him to undertake a journey across the Himalayas. His health had always been delicate, and it was in opposition to the views of his medical advisers that he ventured on this hazardous enterprise. Friends, again, were naturally astonished that a man who, immediately before his departure, could not ascend two pairs of stairs without exhaustion, should expose himself to fatigue which the most robust Anglo-Indians were chary of facing. He managed, however, to carry out his scheme, as, notwithstanding supposed physical disability, he had formerly achieved other remarkable adventures in various out of the way places ; and the results were in due time published in his graphic and interesting "Abode of Snow," a work which has passed through several editions in this country and in America. Himself an experienced traveller, Mr. Wilson became intimately acquainted with many eminent explorers, such as Captain Burton. He was regarded as an authority on matters connected with travel and exploration ; and numerous articles on such subjects were contributed by him from time to time to the columns of the *Scotsman*.

In 1875, soon after his final return from India, Mr. Wilson took up his residence at Howtown, on Ullswater. The late autumn of the same year was devoted to a lengthened visit to the Riviera and south of France, which furnished material for some readable articles in "Blackwood." Finding the Howtown climate suited his health, he ultimately settled there, indulging his natural predilection for the retired life of a scholar and thinker ; though, it must be confessed, rather disappointing the expectations of friends, who had hoped for a period of fruitful literary activity. He had several plans laid, which, to the regret of all who knew his powers, were never carried into execution. Among other projects, he was known to have made studies for a life of Schiller, which was to have found a place in Blackwood's series of "Foreign Classics," and for which he was no doubt specially qualified by his intimate knowledge of German poetry. As it is, he remains best known to the public by the "Abode of Snow," a book not more remarkable for its descriptions of scenery and adventure than for the keenness of observation displayed in regard to the character of the people with whom the writer was brought into contact. Here, as elsewhere, Mr. Wilson showed that appreciation of the humorous side of things which is so often a material help to genuine insight. The critical faculty, it may be added, was strongly developed in him ; and he showed a good deal of political foresight in regard to matters on which he had adequate information. By his friends he will be remembered as the genial companion, whose racy and varied conversation afforded them many a pleasant hour.—*Scotsman.*

H. M. S. POLYPHEMUS.

ON Wednesday (June 15) at 10 minutes before 3 o'clock, there was successfully launched from the Royal Dockyard at Chatham one of the most remarkable examples, if not the most remarkable example, of naval architecture ever floated in connexion with naval warfare. This vessel is the double-screw steel armour-plated torpedo-ram Polyphemus, the construction of which was commenced on the 21st of September, 1878. The chief mission of the Polyphemus will be to act as a ram and torpedo vessel, and with this work in view most of the considerations which obtain in other ships of war have been set aside—safety and speed, of course, excepted, although the thinness of her armour would at the first glance lead to the conclusion that even safety has been neglected. This, however, is not so, as will presently be seen. It is to be borne in mind that the Polyphemus is, after all, only an experimental vessel, embodying the most practical and advanced ideas of those who advocate the principle upon which her design has been based. For the design the country is indebted to Mr. R. Barnaby, C.B., Director of Naval Construction, who has worked out every detail, keeping the object in view, as above stated, steadily in mind. It is quite possible that exceptions may be taken by some to this vessel, but it should be borne in mind that this, like all other departures from the beaten track in naval constructions, is but an experiment, although a big and an essentially practical one. There is, however, no way by which the Admiralty are able to demonstrate a principle, except by construction on the actual scale required by practice. Anything short of this would be practically valueless.

The hull proper—that is to say, the iron and steel construction—of the Ployphemus resembles somewhat that of the one celebrated Winaus cigar-ship —that is to say, she is more or less pointed at the ends, while her midship section approaches the circular ; more nearly, however, resembling an ordinary ship with an arched deck. Upon this structure is mounted a superstructure of iron and timber, consisting of a main deck running fore and aft, and above it a hurricane deck. At intervals along the sides of the hurricane deck will be placed six turrets—three on either side—which will carry the heaviest class of Nordenfelt guns. Protruding upwards through this deck are two protected conning towers, one at each end, which are rigidly connected with the main structure of the vessel, and which form means of ingress, and egress to and from her interior. There are also two ventilators and a smoke funnel, which are likewise connected with the main body of the ship. The superstructure itself may all be shot away without in any way injuring the vessel proper or impairing her powers, save only as regards the Nordenfelt guns. The steam steering apparatus is placed below, over the after boiler-room, and the steering-room is in telegraphic communication with the forward conning tower. The steering apparatus can, however, be actuated from the conning tower by manual gear which is fitted therein. As the Polyphemus carries no canvas, masts are dispensed with, and beyond a flag-staff or two nothing will appear above her decks but the towers, the ventilators, and the funnel. She will be propelled by twin screws, which are carried in framings, one on either side near her stern. These screws are three-bladed, 14ft. in diameter, from 15ft. to 17ft. pitch, and with a blade surface in each screw of 45ft. She is also fitted with two rudders, which are placed under her hull near her bows, and can be lowered for use and raised again into recesses in which they are ordinarily carried. They are intended to be used for special manœuvring purposes. The ram projects some 14ft. beyond the body of the vessel, and is made hollow for the discharge of Whitehead torpedoes. The port or opening is covered by a solid steel cap, which forms the ram-point, but which, by means of a twisted sliding bar, can be easily pushed forward and turned up to allow of the discharge of the torpedo some 8ft. below water-level and is as easily closed afterwards. Besides this, there are four other torpedo ports for the discharge of the same class of weapon, two being placed on either side of the vessel near the bows. She will also carry spar or deck torpedoes.

The framing of the Polyphemus is of Landore-Siemens steel, over which is a double layer of ½-inch plates of the same material. Upon this, again, is superimposed a plating of Whitworth fluid compressed steel, the plates measuring 10ft. long by 2ft. 6in. deep and 1in. thick. Her outer armour consists of small plates or scales, also of Whitworth compressed steel, measuring 10in. square by 1in. thick, running off to ⅜in. at the ends. The plates are fastened on by five screws, one at each corner which holds three other plates, and one in the centre. This plating covers her curved deck and extends a short distance down below water level. The vessel measures 240ft. long between perpendiculars, and has an extreme breadth of 40ft., with a depth of hold of 18ft. 9in. Her immersed midship section is 625 square feet, and she draws 19ft. 6in. of water forward and 20ft. 6in. aft., her displacement load being 2,640 tons. Her engines, which are by Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant and Co., are of the compound horizontal, single piston-rod type, having four cylinders, the two high-pressure being 38 inches in diameter, and the two low-pressure 64 inches in diameter, with a 39-inch stroke. Her indicated horse power is 5,500, and her estimated *maximum* speed 17 knots. Steam will be supplied from 10 boilers of the locomotive type, at a working pressure of 120lb. per square inch, they having been tested to double that pressure—viz., 240lb. per square inch. The air-compressing machinery for the torpedoes and the steam steering apparatus are by Mr. Peter Brotherhood. The weight of the machinery, inclusive of the water in the boilers and 10 tons of spare gear, is 490 tons.

Such is the Polyphemus, the most recent addition to the Royal Navy, which, in spite of her peculiar construction, will not, when finished, by any means present an unsightly appearance afloat, but rather the contrary. Although carrying no heavy guns, her offensive powers will be very great as a ram and a torpedo craft, while her ability to manœuvre rapidly and to move at great speed, combined with her peculiar outward form which presents a variety of oblique angles to the enemy's shot, form her chief means of defence. Should she, however, receive a shot she will not be in imminent danger, as she is divided into a great number of water-tight compartments. From the nature of her construction she will have to be for the most part artificially lighted below, while air will also have to be artificially supplied to her, so that her crew, who will number 130, will not, perhaps, have the most enviable life while she is in commission. But with all this she forms a most formidable addition to our Navy, and one, moreover, the stability of which is perfectly assured.

The launch of this interesting vessel took place on Wednesday with punctuality. After the customary religious service by the chaplain, the christening ceremony was performed, and the launch practically effected by Mrs. G. O. Trevelyan, wife of the Secretary to the Admiralty. By simply pushing forward a lever that lady released the dogshores and at the same time actuated a piece of mechanism by which the traditional bottle of wine was dashed against the bows of the vessel, which were wreathed with flowers. With an uttered good wish from Mrs. Trevelyan, the Polyphemus glided down her ways into the river amid the plaudits of the spectators, who had assembled to the number of several thousands, and the strains of the National Anthem, played by the band of the Royal Marine, which was in attendance. There was a large and distinguished company present upon the platform, which included Admiral Sir George Sartorius, Admiral Sir Houston Stewart ; the Admiral Superintendent, Admiral Brandreth ; the Colonel Commandant of Marines, Colonel Connolly ; the chief officials of the Admiralty and of the Dockyard ; Lord Randolph Churchill, M. P. ; Mr. Gorst, and Q. C., M. P., the local member, and Miss Gorst ; Mr. Brassey, M.P., Mr. P. Stewart Macliver, M.P., and Captain J.W. Gambier, R.N. The naval representatives of the various foreign Governments were also present. The vessel was built and launched under the superintendence of Mr. R. P. Saunders, chief constructor of the dockyard, and Mr. Penny, the senior foreman in charge. The Polyphemus was launched with her engines on board, and will be taken into dock and got ready for her steam trials, which will be carried out at an early date, and which are lookedd forward to with general interest. —*Times.*

BRITISH INTERESTS IN TUNIS.

THE Tunisian correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs :—M. Roustan has formally withdrawn the charge against Mr. Perkins of shooting a French officer during the fighting which took place with the Kroumirs. Mr. Perkins claims substantial satisfaction. He maintains that there was not the slightest cause to warrant the accusation. A Havas telegram, stating that the English Government do not consider that British interests in Tunis will be affected by the Bey's decree, has caused a profound sensation here, and the community are in a great state of excitement. They declare that they will be at the mercy of a man who is full of prejudices and has clearly shown his hostility against anything that is not French. Large landed estates have been granted to General Elias, the Bey's doctor, and the broker who accompanied the Prime Minister to France. A concession has been granted to a Frenchman for a bank or pawning establishment, with exclusive rights for fifty years. Three days ago the directors of the Societe Marseillaise, accompanied by an employé of the French Consulate, had a long conference with the Sheik el Islam respecting the Enfida question. Some changes are to take place in the direction of the Financial Commission. It is said that the matter will be settled on Saturday at Bardo, and that the President, who is a highly respected British subject, will be removed.

In the House of Commons on June 17 (the day the mail left), Sir H. Wolff asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, at the present moment, her Majesty's Consular Agent at Tunis had access to the Bey on matters affecting British interests ; and, if not, whether there was any instance on record where the foreign diplomatic or consular representatives at the capital of a recognised Government had been requested by one of their body to communicate through him to the authorities of the country, and

Lord R. Churchill asked whether, at the present time, the British Consul at Tunis had free access to the Bey of Tunis on public matters ; and, whether, as far as the British Consul was concerned, M. Roustan's Circular is invalid and ineffectual.

Sir C. Dilke said he had carefully read the whole of the treaties between this country and Tunis, and the letters of appointment of the consuls general as representatives of her Majesty's Government in Tunis, and he found they had no rights of access to the Bey. Such access was a matter of courtesy. They were not aware that any change had taken place, and access to the Bey had not been refused to her Majesty's Consul. As regarded the second branch of the question of Sir H. D. Wolff, he was not aware of any instance of any importance on record where foreign representatives had been requested by one of their body to communicate through him to the authorities of the country. The only precedent there was was that of Tahita, and that was not a very important one. In the present case the Bey of Tunis had appointed Mons. Roustans as intermediary, and this appointment was at the prsent moment the subject of correspondence, but he was not able to state what the correspondence was.

Mr. Otway, on behalf of Mr. Guest, asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the appointment of M. Roustan as sole intermediary between the Bey of Tunis and the foreign representatives there was in contradiction with M. St. Hilaire's assurances that the treaty rights of England should be "scrupulously respected ;" whether, as a matter of fact, this arrangement did not in a great measure abrogate all our conventions with Tunis ; and whether her Majesty's Government was prepared to lay upon the table the instructions they had given to the Political Agent and Consul General of Great Britain at Tunis with respect to M. Roustan's Circular. The hon. member added that he would also like to ask a question of his own (Opposition cheers) in view of the reply already given by Sir C. Dilke to the questions of Lord R. Churchill and Sir H. D. Wolff. He would ask whether the British representative in Tunis had been instructed to comply with the demands of the notifications of the French Minister Resident (order and hear, hear). He was quite in order. He repeated that his question was whether her Majesty's Government had instructed their representative at Tunis to comply with this unheard of notification (Opposition cheers) of the French Minister, or had instructed him to disregard it, and to obtain rights of free access to the Bay (cheers).

Sir C. Dilke said, in reply to the question of Mr. Guest, that the instructions to her Majesty's agent would be laid on the table of the House. In regard to the question of Mr. Otway, he had to say that there was no right of access by treaty to the Bey given to her Majesty's agent, either by treaty or by any right assumed to exist. He had been instructed to transact business in the usual manner with the Government of Tunis. As he had already stated to the House, they were engaged in communications on the subject, and the representations that had been made to her Majesty's Government would be laid before the House.

Mr. Otway.—I wish to know, had he not the same right of access to the Bey that all other representatives had, the same as was given to the representatives of all countries by the comity of nations (hear, hear).

Sir C. Dilke.—I have already stated that I am not aware of the existence of any right of access to the Bey. It is a mere matter of courtsey, and there has been no withdrawal of any right that existed (hear, hear).

Mr. Labouchere wished to know with whom did foreign consuls communicate in Cyprus : was it with the English or the Turkish authorities !

Sir C. Dilke said that communications with the Government of Cyprus by foreign Governments took place through the British Government, although no foreign Government had recognised the terms of the capitulation. The instructions given to Mr. Reade were instructions in relation to the transaction of Government business, as it arose, with the Government of Tunis ; and, as he had already stated, communications were taking place in which the views of her Majesty's Government were set forth, but which it was not advisable to lay before the House until they were completed (hear, hear).

Sir H. D. Wolff.—Are there communications to the French Government on the subject ?

Sir C. Dilke.—Yes, sir.

The subject was then dropped.

THE ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE LIVERPOOL TOWN-HALL.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.

LIVERPOOL to-day was the scene of another supposed Fenian outrage, very similar to that perpetrated at the police barracks in that city. This time the Town-hall was selected for damage or destruction. At a few minutes past 4 o'clock this morning, John Ross, cabdriver, was coming up Water-street with his vehicle, when he saw two men on the doorstep of the west door of the Town-hall. They appeared to be sailors, and had a [illegible] bag beside them. Ross turned his horse [illegible] Exchange-street West and asked them [illegible] wanted a cab. They replied in the negative, and Ross drove to the cab-stand in Castle-street, opposite the Town-hall. He had only been [illegible] a minute or two when he heard a loud explosion. Later, when the affair came to be investigated, Ross was taken to the police-office, and he there identified two prisoners as the men he had seen with the bag on the step of the Town-hall door. While the cabman was driving to the stand in Castle-street, Police-constable Reade, 712, was on duty in front of the Town-hall. This officer, consequent on something Ross said to him, walked round to the north-west corner of the building, and there observed the two men standing close to the door where they were left by the cabman. Reade perceived smoke issuing from a bag lying on the top step. On seeing the constable the prisoners darted off across the Exchange area, followed by Reade, who blew his whistle continuously. The men had got through the arches, Read still in pursuit, when in Chapel-street Constable 884 (Creighton), attracted by the whistling, came up to him. Reade called out, "Go back to the Town-hall, it is being set on fire. I saw them strike the match and heard the fuze." Creighton then ran towards the Town-hall, and Reade continued his pursuit of the two men along Old Hall-street, whistling all the time. His alarm attracted Police-constable 553 (Casey), who was in Queen-street at the time, and this officer, on running up into Old Hall-street, found himself ahead of the fugitives, who, seeing themselves intercepted, ran up through [illegible] street, under the railway arches, and into Plumbe street. Casey was fresh in the chase and close upon the heels of the runaway culprits. He chased them into Singlepeg-lane, a narrow passage leading towards the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and there, after a brief search, he found a man, who gave the name of M'Kevitt, hiding under a wagon. Casey at once dragged him out, and then found that he was armed with a large 10-chambered revolver, fully loaded. The officer tried to seize the weapon, but M'Kevitt threw it over a wall into an adjoining coal-yard. Casey secured his prisoner and took him back towards Leeds-street, where he again met Police-constable 884, who took M'Kevitt into custody and brought him to the central police station. Having delivered himself of this portion of his duty, Casey resumed the pursuit of the other man. After securing the revolver M'Kevitt threw away, he looked over the farther wall of coal-yard and found the second culprit hiding in an empty coal barge. This man, who gives the name of Barton, in the haste and terror of his flight had slipped into the canal, and then crept into the barge. In getting over the wall, he tore open one leg of his trousers, and otherwise dan aged his clothing. He was lying down when the constable approached. Casey presented at Barton the revolver he had recovered from M'Kevitt, saying at the time, "Have you got a revolver?" Barton, who made no attempt at resistance, replied, "I have got one ; take it out of my pocket." The constable found the weapon to be a small six-chambered one, fully loaded. He then took Barton into custody, and brought him to the police station.

Police-constable Creighton, when first alarmed, ran across the Exchange flags, and whistled for assistance. The noise of his whistle immediately brought to the spot Police constables 898 (George M'Burney) and 921 (Donald Sinclair). Reade's first movement on seeing smoke issuing from the mouth of the bag was to lay hold of the package and draw it off the steps down to the footwalk. He tried to lift the bag, but found it was too heavy. M'Burney then further dragged the package into the middle of the street, and was about to take his knife and cut the string, which tied the mouth, when his brother officers, alarmed by the fizzing of the fuse, told him to come away as it might be dangerous. All three men retreated from the bag, and had not gone beyond four or five yards, when an explosion occurred. The result was a great destruction of glass in the Town-hall and neighbouring windows, while stonework at a considerable height was damaged by fragments of the "infernal machine," which had been concealed in the bag." If the bag had been left against the Town-hall door the damage would most likely have been very much greater.

With regard to the antecedents of the two men taken into custody, it seems that James M'Kevitt is 32 years of age, and a native of Warrenpoint, county Down. He says he is unmarried, and till lately had been residing with his brother in Nayl[illegible] street, Vauxhall-bridge-road, London. He has been employed as a dock labourer in Liverpool since the winter of 1870. Robert William Barton, the other prisoner, is about 27 years of age. He states that he was born in Glasgow, of Irish parents. He lived for some time in Dundee, and [illegible] employed as steward on board vessels [illegible] between Scotland and London. This was some time ago. After leaving that occupation he lived for a considerable time in New Orleans, and some few months ago he came over from New York to Liverpool. Although he has had no employment in Liverpool the sum of £3 was found upon him when he was arrested. The other man [illegible] appear to have had any money in his possession. They have lived together in the same [illegible] street in Kensington for the last ten days, [illegible] it appears, the plot was hatched. They [illegible] have picked up a large portion of a water main left in the streets during the renewal [illegible] pipes that have lately taken place in the [illegible] hood of Kensington, to have plugged the [illegible] the pipe with sections of wood about 2in. [illegible] charged the bomb with gunpowder or dynamite [illegible] is not certain which, though the absence [illegible] from the pieces picked up, the great force [illegible] plosion, and the fact that dynamite cartridges [illegible] found in their possession, point to the [illegible] that dynamite was the explosive used. [illegible] the prisoners appears to be educated to [illegible] derable degree, nor is either of them well [illegible] Extra revolver cartridges were found upon [illegible] and also a number of other articles, including a Roman Catholic Prayer-book. Barton's [illegible] is said to contain addresses and memoranda [illegible] point clearly to his connexion with Fenianism [illegible] the leaders of that movement in this country [illegible] were also found upon him two bronze medals [illegible] together. On the obverse of the larger [illegible] the words "Ireland and America," with [illegible] 1866, and a hand-in-hand emblem ; on the [illegible] the emblem of a ship, about which is [illegible] "Irish" and below the word "Republic," [illegible] side being the letter "F" and the right [illegible] "B" The smaller medal is the O'Connell [illegible] and bears the words, "Ireland for the [illegible] "The Irish for Ireland," and "Repeal year [illegible]

The connexion of the outrage with Fenianism [illegible] doubted. No particular traces of the conspiracy [illegible] to be found in Liverpool, neither do the [illegible] believe that these outrages have a local [illegible] Circumstances point strongly to the belief [illegible] plots are hatched in the United States and carried [illegible] by emissaries from that country, who find [illegible] accomplices here. It is also believed that in [illegible] instances the Fenian "skirmishers" from [illegible] bring the explosive material with them [illegible] seems to have been the case in regard to the [illegible] ing's outrage. M'Kevitt, it appears, some [illegible] bought at a shop in Castle-street some [illegible] powder, such as would be used in making a [illegible] not enough to constitute the charge of a bomb [illegible] as that which was exploded at the Town-hall [illegible] theory that the charge was dynamite is con[illegible] the fact that M'Kevitt had dynamite caps [illegible] and by the tremendous violence of the [illegible] itself, which, taking place as it did, in a w[illegible] street, caused a severe concussion, and sha[illegible] cast-iron tube, five-eighths of an inch in [illegible] into fragments. Some of these were blown [illegible] distances. One fell through the skylight [illegible] Exchange Newsroom and was regarded as a [illegible] curiosity by the gentlemen frequenting [illegible] The shock was felt by the keeper of the [illegible] Western Bank, about 200 yards from the [illegible] the explosion. He says he felt the whole [illegible] building quake, and thought it was going [illegible] to pieces. Page, the Town-hall watchman [illegible] resides near the wall where the shell exploded [illegible] that he first heard a slight report like [illegible] and then came a terrific report. As soon [illegible] covered from the alarm, he sent for Mr. B[illegible] keeper of the building who arrived sh[illegible] and proceeded to have the windows rep[illegible] what portions of the *debris* were left on [illegible] cleared away. A quantity of sawdust [illegible] pieces of paper which had formed part of the [illegible] of the shell were lying about.

The constable, Peter Casey, who has [illegible] distinction by his gallant capture of the [illegible] although of Irish parentage, is a native of [illegible] He is only 26 years of age, and he joined [illegible] constabulary in February, 1880. He has [illegible] in the Army, having been a soldier [illegible] Regiment, and to his military training [illegible] due the cool and brave manner in which [illegible] with two armed ruffians, although he [illegible] no weapon whatever. George Loftus [illegible] (No. 712), who was the first to detect the prisoners [illegible] their work, and who courageously pursued [illegible] until exhausted by the chase, when he was [illegible] by Constable 553, is 26 years of age, and [illegible] Wexford. He has been in the force since [illegible] 1879, and had been previously an officer in [illegible] Town Police. Edward Creighton (884) [illegible] officer of the Liverpool force, having joined [illegible] previous to which he was a member of [illegible] Irish Constabulary.

On the arrival of the Mayor at the Town[illegible] his residence, Blundell Sands, the head [illegible] laid before him all the facts, and the Mayor [illegible] graphed to the home Secretary. During the day many leading citizens called upon the Mayor, and large crowds assembled about the west side of the Town-hall and gave vent to the feelings naturally excited by the outrage. A thorough exploration was made of the areas and passages round the Town-hall arcades, but nothing further was discovered ; in fact, the prompt capture of the prisoners and the immediate knowledge the police [illegible]

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had of the occurrence left but little further to be investigated, so far as the actual circumstances were concerned. There is no doubt that the prompt apprehension of the authors of the crime and its partial frustration by the police are due to the extra watch which has been kept upon the public buildings of the city for the last few months. During the morning the large iron gates of the central police station were closed, and extra constables were placed on duty to regulate the crowds. The terrific force of the explosion is shown by the fact that portions of the missile were blown over Brown's-buildings into Rumford-street. An indentation in the door of the Town-hall in High-street shows that it was struck by a fragment of the bomb. Several of the shattered pieces were forced into the Mayor's parlour, and were found strewn about the floor. One of them left a mark upon the ceiling of the room.

SUNDAY.

The police authorities profess to have incontrovertible evidence connecting the men M'Kevitt and M'Grath with the late attempt to blow up the barracks which form part of the central police buildings in Hatton-garden, Liverpool, and they are not without hope that they will also be enabled to associate others with these diabolical enterprises. At the lodgings of the men near Kensington have been discovered a block of wood precisely the same as that used in making the plugs for the "infernal machine" and string exactly like that used to tie up the bag in which the explosive was placed on the Town-hall steps. There were besides tools and chippings where the men had worked. The police are naturally proud of the capture, and are taking special precautions to insure the safe keeping of the prisoners, leaving no chance for a repetition of the Clerkenwell and Manchester outrages. After the examination of the two prisoners yesterday when they were remanded for a week, they were conveyed to Walton Prison—till lately known as the Borough Gaol—under a strong escort of police, armed with Colt's revolvers. The prison van was closely attended by other vehicles containing the escort, who were strong enough to cope with any desperadoes who might be disposed to attack it, as on the occasion when Police-sergeant Brett was murdered. While confined in the city M'Kevitt and M'Grath were lodged in a remote cell near the top of the main Bridewell, which is itself a strong prison, and here also the men were watched by officers armed with revolvers.

Our Chester Correspondent telegraphs that an important communication has been received from the Government by the police authorities there, stating that the Fenian organization in America have detailed a number of men to destroy public buildings in various cities in the United Kingdom, that Chester is among the number, and that the police must adopt precautionary measures. There is no doubt that the recent attempt to blow up Chester Militia Barracks was the work of Fenians.—*Times.*

EMBLAZONING THE COLOURS.

THE advocates for that somewhat flaccid phantom, 'the prestige of the British army,' have been consistent denouncers of the arguments put forward on practical grounds in favour of the abolition of regimental colours. That prestige has scarcely had a good time lately; and when it is reflected that a good many colours are drifting vaguely about the world instead of being proudly carried in their wonted pomp, abolitionists would seem just at present to have rather the best of it. But it has been reserved for the military advisers of the Crown deliberately to mine the ground on which the prestige 'stalwarts' stand, by turning into ridicule the emblazoned lists of combats and victories which gave to the insignia in question their real value as stimulants to fighting ardour. The Briton is not much worth who can look with wholly unstirred blood on the bede-roll of victories broidered on the banners of some of our older regiments. On the other hand it will be difficult, after the 'gracious permission' announced last week, for the Briton to look without amused contempt on the colours of at least some of the regiments which participated in the recent campaigns in Afghanistan.

Since Waterloo, barring the Crimea and the Sikh wars, the fighting done by the British army has, in a strictly military sense, been exclusively of the character of skirmishes. But until now, so far at least as the 'victory roll' on the colours has been concerned, the commemoration of those skirmishes has not been quite preposterously minute. Modesty certainly is not our leading feature in a military sense, any more than in any other sense; and foreign soldiers may have thrust their tongues in their cheeks as they read the 'gracious permission' to emblazon 'Taku Forts' or 'Abyssinia' on sundry regimental colours. But, on the whole, our swagger had not hitherto trenched on the ridiculous. Pollock's Afghan campaign in 1842, in which was enacted the hard fighting that opened the Khyber, the stiff combat at the Jugdulluck Pass, and the final worsting of Akbar Khan in fair stand-up fight in the Tezeen Valley that opened for the 'avenging column' the gates of the Afghan capital, won no more in the way of emblazonment than the court legend, 'Kabul 1842.' Wolseley's march, from the sea to Coomassie, with the fights at Abracampa, Amaoful, and Ardahsu which studded its course, is commemorated on the banners of the regiments which followed that brilliant leader, by the single word "Ashantee." There were some sharp affairs, and these, too, followed by important practical results, in the recent campaign in South Africa. Gingihlovo filled a few graves, Kambula almost rose to the dignity of a battle, and Ulundi plastered up the reputation of a general, and reduced to ashes the capital of a king. Baker Russell's reduction of Sekukuni's stronghold was not less brilliant than successful, and reflected a credit, that has scarcely been duly accorded, on all concerned. Yet the 'gracious permission' of last week, in regard to the South African campaign, accords no permission to the regiments concerned to bear on their colours, 'Gingihlovo,' 'Ekowe,' 'Kambula,' or 'Ulundi;' but with a discreet modesty that seems to carry a remembrance also of Isandula and the Intombe, not to speak of the gallant three miles' march inward from the Lower Tugela, directs that the simple legend 'South Africa' borne on the colours shall commemorate arduous campaigning that lasted over a period of three years.

But no such discreet modesty is apparent, in the 'gracious permission' made public last week, in regard to the addition to the victory roll on the colours of regiments which participated in the recent campaigns in Afghanistan. Besides the generic legend 'Afghanistan,' to which every regiment that crossed the frontier is made entitled, this permission accords the right—it can scarcely be called a privilege—to embroider on the same silk that bears such words as 'Maida,' 'Vittoria', and 'Waterloo,' the names of obscure skirmishes, of which the casualties were as trivial as the results, and in which the regiments thus questionably honoured performed, for the most part, the easy *rôle* of spectators, while the native troops did what fighting was fought and what bleeding was bled.

Let us select an example. The 'gracious permission' accords the privilege of bearing 'Ali Masjid' on their colours to the 10th Hussars, the 17th, 51st, 81st Foot, and the Rifle Brigade. What, then, was this victory thus proudly to be commemorated to all time? Ali Masjid is a rubbishing hill-fort near the Peshawur end of the Khyber Pass. On the 21st Nov., 1878, a force in which the regiments named were comprised, after a short march through a region whose tribes had been bribed into non-molestation, essayed to take it—and in vain. Not a single man of any of the regiments which will henceforth flaunt the legend 'Ali Masjid' was killed, wounded, or even contused on the occasion of the abortive attempt. The little skirmish that emphasised the failure was conducted by native troops, whose casualties were three white officers and about a score of sepoys. The Rifle Brigade battalion—which has earned, or, to speak more accurately, has obtained, this latter-day addition to a roll that until now was a roll of real honour—never saw Ali Masjid at all until it marched down country in the following year; nor on the day when the Afghan defenders of Ali Masjid thwarted our efforts, or rather our demonstration against it, was that battalion under the fire even of a straggling Afreedi. Howbeit, up with 'Ali Masjid' alongside of 'Waterloo'!—*World.*

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, June 8.

THE Tunisian revolution is still producing its effect here. Not only is it the common gossip of the town that the Diplomatic Body is to be replaced by two Ministers-Resident, from England and France, but there are authentic and important facts as well as baseless rumour. Two are worthy of especial notice. In the first place, the army, which had been reduced to a peace footing, and consisted barely of 13,000 men and officers, all told, is to be increased to 18,000. This, I may observe in passing, is the maximum allowed by the Sultan to the present Khedive in his firman of Investiture. To any one who knows Egypt well this measure will be difficult to explain. There was never a people more easy to control, never a nation more obedient, peaceable, and law-loving. A police force is all that can be necessary for the maintenance of order. But the Tunisian scare has got hold of the country, and this waste of 5,000 pairs of hands in a land ill supplied with labour is thought necessary to content the people. The second fact I have to communicate is even more important. Readers of *The Times* will remember the military revolt at Cairo of the 2nd of February, when three popular colonels led the army and threatened to rule the country. It appears that the best-known man of that triumvirate, a certain Arabi Bey, has persuaded the Government that the only way to secure a devoted army is to allow the regiments, through their colonels, to appoint, promote, degrade, and dismiss their own subordinate officers. Hitherto, of course, these appointments were made by the Minister of war, while all ranks above that of colonel can only be made by the Sultan. Of course, the soldiers will be pleased with the new rule. But to give self-government to an army, especially an army that has tasted the sweets of successful revolt, seems a very dangerous experiment.

Passing on to another subject, all Egypt has been engrossed by the disclosure of a vast, falsecoinage organization, which for over ten years has been making a fortune by flooding the country with debased coin. It appears that the Egyptian piastre a small silver coin worth 2½d., is very easy of imitation, and is so thin that the ordinary [illegible] by sounding the money is not available. [illegible] est ly millions of these small piece, have [illegible] literal- containing 30 per cent. less sil[illegible] been made standard. Then, this is [illegible] coun[illegible] ver than the coinage. Take a handfu[illegible] f international stalls of the money-chang[illegible] money from any of the every street corner, ar[illegible] ers who are to be seen at Italian, Greek, Ru[illegible] you find English, French, all mixed up [illegible] ssian, Spanish, and Turkish coins sovereign [illegible] together, and in the change of a dozen [illegible] ou will probably find the effigy of half-a- pro[illegible] different rulers. The false coiners have [illegible] ted by this mixture and have sent us, over and above their piastres, thousands of bad Papal francs, and small gold coins of Turkey and Egypt. Geneva and Marseilles appear to be the home of the fraud. Some dozen people have been arrested there, and their disclosures have revealed the extent of the organization and the length of its duration. Several persons of position have already been arrested in Egypt for guilty complicity in the matter, and other names equally well known are currently mentioned as participators. It is to be hoped they will all get their deserts; but it will be easier to punish the offenders than to find a remedy for the wrong they have inflicted on the poor people of Egypt. £300,000 worth of base coin is stated to be in circulation. Various plans have been proposed, all based on the same idea of the Government devoting some of the surplus of these prosperous years to the buying in of the bad coin. Reformers go further than this, and say that Egypt should profit by the lesson, abandon her present coins which are easy to imitate, and join the Monetary Confederation, which now includes almost all the nations of the Mediterranean together with Switzerland and Belgium. Coins similar to the franc and Napoleon would certainly be more reasonable than the present system. There is a party, too, which maintains that Egypt might now have paper money. The enormous business done in the transmission of bullion certainly seems inconvenient, but the temptations of paper money might prove too strong for Oriental financiers.

Going from modern to ancient Egypt, M. Maspero, the French Egyptologist, who succeeded M. Mariette, is proving himself a worthy successor to the discoverer of the Serapeum. He gave the other day, at a *seance* of the Egyptian Institute, a short account of his excavations at Sakkara, the great Necropolis of Old Egypt. In his opinion, the texts of the newly-opened pyramids will revolutionize Egyptology. He went so far as to say that the great pyramid fields of Sakkara, Ghiza, and Darbour present a symmetrical historical map of the kings of the earliest Egyptian era. Not every pyramid, but groups of pyramids, are so placed that the position of any given pyramid of any given period can be determined beforehand. M. Maspero has gone for a short time to Paris to compare what he has found with certain of the hieroglyphics in the Louvre. He wrote just before leaving:—

"I went on Monday to Sakkarah, where we opened another pyramid. It is of Teti, the first King of the 6th Dynasty. That makes three we have opened—Ounas V., Teti VI., and Papi II., the last a pyramid hitherto unknown. Mariette had found Pepi I. and Rameren II., and between us we have nearly completed the 6th Dynasty. The exavations are to continue in my absence. In June and July three new pyramids are to be opened."

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN COAL-MINES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times*:—"On Thursday and Friday last the Royal Commissioners upon Accidents in Mines witnessed some very interesting experiments on the application of electric lighting to coal mines. The colliery selected for these experiments was the Pleasley Colliery, near Mansfield. The pits are about 1,600ft. deep and the workings are very extensive, but in the present instance the light was applied to three workings only, situated at a distance of about one-third of a mile from the bottom of the pits. As it is a necessity in such an application of the electric light that the light itself should be absolutely cut off from all communication with the air surrounding the lamp, and also in order to permit of the use of a large number of separate lamps upon one circuit, the Swan system was employed. In this system the light proceeds from the incandescence of a fine fibre of carbon, the combustion of which is prevented by its being enclosed in an exhausted glass bulb. The light of such a lamp varies from 12 to 50 candles, and as many as 70 lamps can be worked upon one circuit with an ordinary dynamo-electric machine. The main wires were taken down the upcast shaft and connected at the bottom of the pit with cables, which were carried through the air passages till they arrived at the main levels. They were then taken along these main levels, and from them branch cables were carried up 'gates' or side passages to the face of the actual workings. Here they were continued by insulated wires upon which the lamps were placed, and which were of sufficient length to reach to the extreme limits of the face of the coal that was being worked. The lamps themselves were enclosed in lanterns of a very ingenious construction, designed and made by Messrs. R. E. Crompton and Co., which enabled the very fragile glass bulbs to be carried about without fear of accident, and at the same time rendered it impossible that the fracture of the lamp within could cause an explosion, inasmuch as the air inside the lantern would suffice for the instantaneous combustion of the carbon filaments before the flame could be communicated to the external air. In working the coal the men undercut the face to the depth of some five or six feet and the superincumbent mass is then brought down by wedges or blasting. As might have been expected, the new lamp was found to be admirably suited for the requirements of the workers, since it not only gave a light many times as intense as the lights it replaced, but it was equally brilliant in whatever position it was placed, and it required absolutely no attention. In addition to the lamps which were used in the actual workings of the pit, the pit bottom was lighted up with similar lamps. The number of lights employed in all was 94, which were worked by the current of an ordinary Gramme machine driven by a portable engine placed near the top of the upcast shaft. Had it been necessary, the number of lamps might have been considerably larger, but it was not desired to increase the scale of the experiment, as it was sufficient to test the practicability of the scheme. The whole of the arrangements were carried out under the personal superintendence of Mr. Harold Thompson, of the firm of R. E. Crompton and Co. The Commissioners, including Mr. Warrington Smyth, Professor Tyndall, Professor Abel, and others, spent two days in examining and testing in various ways the success of the experiment, and expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the results obtained, and it seems probable that this attempt will lead to further and more extensive experiments of a similar kind."

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Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorum
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurjut*†	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Damergaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Pownar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda*	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
Egutpoorah*	Pagdhal	Poona†¶¶	Jehwoor
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Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Marheh
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Kheirgaum	Unger
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Myjee	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Nulwar
Mussawud	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Yedagherry
Sisowlee		Jullum†	Sydapore Road
Julgaum		Sheagaum*	Kistna
			Chicksagore
			Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

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Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Lines	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Barehavi
Churney Rd.	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Barajree
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†*
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee (Dysur)	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhynder	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
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Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
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* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
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AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, [illegible] hill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., [illegible] lisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THAC[illegible] SPINK and Co.